The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,444—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

I HEREBY further notice the MAIL STEAMER will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's BILLS of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
NIZAMPORE	3857	900	C. G. Perring	29th Aug.
KAISAR-I-HIND	3938	500	G. W. Healy	5th Sep.
ARCONA	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every sailing. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London or Plymouth.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under:

CIRCLE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING at COLOMBO.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KAISER-I-HIND	3621	450	R. C. Gurney	4th Sept.
CHALLON	2733	500	M. de Horne	22nd "

Return Tickets are now issued. 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
From George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for three months)	900	375
From Singapore and back (available for two months)	150	75
From Singapore and back do.	250	125

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th August 1882.

RAPPRESENTAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

	To Marseilles.	
Cabin Passengers of Italy	I Class Rs. 820	including wines.
II do.	II do.	With food.
III do.	III do.	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Cabin meals, half fare.

Light and heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Bills of Lading. All extra Luggage will be charged for at the same rate as obtained from the Agents.

Steamers carrying no other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay

for Naples on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ITALIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Cabin and heavy baggage are carried on board the Steamers, by the Company's steam launch, leaving the Apollo Pier between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for

15 days	I Class Calais Route, Rs. 95	Brighton Route, Rs. 110	
11 do.	do.	70	do. 68
11 do.	do.	115	do. 120
11 do.	do.	105	do. 110

For Passage and Books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c.,

apply to

F. MOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

BOOK PASSAGE by P. & O., and all other Steamer, without charge for Commission.

NOTICES.

THE GLASS SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th inst. of Rs. 25 per share on the old shares and Rs. 2½ per share on the new shares, being at the rate of per cent. per annum, has been declared and made due on and after this instant to shareholders whose name appear on the Register on the 19th instant.

Half-yearly paid-up share certificates of the new issue are now ready, and can be had at the Company's office, where they can be struck in exchange for the provisional ones.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 21th August, 1882.

THE CHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes street, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 30th day of August instant, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz.:—

To receive and adopt the auditors' Account for the year ending 30th June, 1882, and the Directors' Report for the same period.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring, who are eligible for re-election.

To confirm the appointment of Mr. John Lake in place of Mr. Frank Chalk, resigned.

To appoint Auditors.

The Share books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 15th August, 1882.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER.
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS.
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mill and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.

AGENTS FOR
Messrs. Jones, successors to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford (Yorkshire).
Dr. Clark's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MESSRS. SANDY'S PAINTS.
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER.
Patent Fuel non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 3, Apollo-street, Fort.

LITTLE'S
SOLUBLE PHENYLE
IS THE ONLY TRUE DEODORISER.
Used LESS THAN FOUR PIE FOR ONE GALLON.
"RICH MAN'S FRIEND,"
"POOR MAN'S SLAVE."
A WONDER-WORKING AGENT.
Samples per V. P. P.
PAMPHLETS FREE OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Can be had—BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO., KEMP & CO., B. PHILLIPS & CO., THOMSON TAYLOR, BOLTON & CO., M. RENNARD and JAMES PEARSE.

MADRAS: NORTON & CO.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 82 of 1882.

JEEJEE JAFFERJEE of Bombay, Borah, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at house No. 1, Bala Dhuboo-street, and TYEBALLY JAFFERJEE of Bombay, Borah, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Fulkgully, both infants under the ages of seventeen and eleven years respectively, by their next friend CURRIMBHOY JOOSEJEE of Bombay, Borah, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at house No. 5, Baba Bhoy-street, aforesaid .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

HABIBBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, and MOOLLEE SAHEB HOSANABIN SYEDNA ABDOOL CADIR MOODIN of Surat, Borah, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Surat aforesaid.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the suit, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of JAFFERJEE TYEBJEE, late of Bombay, Merchant, Inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the said suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, are hereby required to file such their claims in writing in my office in the Court House within the calendar month, from the date hereof; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 1st day of August, 1882.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Aarwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bas, and Bussrah, in the foregoing, or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 3rd September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway Receipts for Packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 20th August, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, now ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In case of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS.

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they ship readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
Squeezers' with round corner ..per pack	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 2-0
" ..dos. packs	19-0	21-0
" gilt edged ..pack	2-0	2-4
" ..dos. packs	22-8	25-0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
" double size	" 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS
AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from the finest, selected and thoroughly matured tobacco, and acknowledged to be the purest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs.	as.
No. 1 Cheroot shape, without straw box of 100	1	12
" " " " " 100	1	0
No. 2 " " " " 100	1	12
TREACHER'S, Cheroot shape, with straw " 100	1	12
No. 3 Cheroot shape, without straw " 200	4	0
DIRECTOR'S Cheroot shape, with straw " 100	2	0
" " " " 200	4	0
HAVANAH'S Cigar shape " 100	2	0
" " " 200	4	0
FREER'S GEM MUSTER, cigar shape " 100	2	8
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shape " 100	2	4
" " " 200	3	4
CLUBSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape " 100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAWS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.

BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price Rs. 3-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the British and French Admiralty Surveys and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of Mahmud Bey, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE Re. 1.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES.

Each fitted with Tray Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

Outside Measure.			
No. 00	7½ by 4½ by 3	Inches, with Handles	Rs. 10-0
" 1	8½ by 5½ by 3½	" "	" 22-0
" 2	9½ by 6 by 3½	" "	" 21-0
" 3	10½ by 6½ by 4½	" "	" 25-0
" 4	11½ by 7½ by 5	" "	" 28-0
" 5	13 by 7½ by 5½	" "	" 32-0

COOPER & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

BOMBAY: Meadow-street. POONA: East-street.

NOTICE.

LEASES for 999 years of ELEVEN PLOTS of GOVERNMENT VACANT LAND, available for building sites situate at Small Colaba, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station and the Wodehouse Bridge will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the Collector of Bombay, New Secretariat Building, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1882, at 1 p.m., official time.

Plans of the ground may be seen and terms of the leases learned on application at the Collector's office.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Acting Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 26th August, 1882.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

B. S. MADON & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 6, HUMMUM-STREET,

In the premises well known by the name of

OLD FRENCH SHOP,

OPPOSITE THE

OLD SECRETARIAT.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

GLOBES, Terrestrial & Celestial 3 inch to 18 inch.
FIELD GLASSES to Rs. 180.
TELESCOPES, Field and Target.
SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
POCKET ANEROID BAROMETERS.
UNIVERSAL POCKET SUN DIALS.
COMPASSES, Pocket, Maguetic, and Prismatic.
THERMOMETERS.
RAIN GUAGES.
DRAWING MATERIALS.
OIL AND WATER COLOUR.
OIL AND WATER COLOUR BOXES.
SKETCH BOOKS & BLOCKS.
SKETCHING EASELS.
ETCHING MATERIALS COMPLETE.
DESPATCH BOXES.
CHUBBS DESPATCH, CASH, & DEED BOXES.
STATIONERY.
WRITING CASES.
PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, & CARD CASES.
SPORTING AND POCKET KNIVES.
MAGIC LANTERNS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES AND CASES.
BRITISH INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
WATERBURY AMERICAN CLOCKS.
GENTLEMENS CARPENTERS TOOLCHESTS, Rs. 25, Rs. 32, Rs. 40.
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.
COLORED PHOTOGRAPH.
WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS.
OIL-PAINTINGS.
STATIONERY of all kinds.
COPYING INK-PENCILS.
MANIFOLD WRITERS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER-BOOKS, BIBLES
MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES selling half price.
CIGAR CASES selling half price.
SUTTONS SEEDS selling half price.
GOLD PENS.
STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.
SILVER PENCIL CASES.
IVORY PEN and PENCIL CASES.
LETTER SCALES.
INKSTANDS.
COPYING, EMBOSSING, & EYELET PRESSES.
BALL PROGRAMMES, MEMOS., &c.
PLAYING-CARDS, ordinary pattern.
AMERICAN SQUEEZER, PLAYING-CARDS.
WHIST MARKERS.
CHESS & BACKGAMMON.
BEZIQUE BOXES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.
BILLIARDS & POOL BALLS.
GRAPHOSCOPES.
DRESSING-BAGS & CASES.
JEWEL CASES.
WORK BASKETS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

VOLTAIC APPARATUS.

	Rs.	as.
BUNSEN'S CELLS (Zinc and Carbon)—		
Half pint (Glass)	2	8
One pint (Earthenware)	3	0
One-and-a-half pints do.	4	0
Two pints do.	4	12
Three pints do.	5	8
GROVE'S CELLS (Zinc and Platinum)—		
One pint (Porcelain)	12	0
Battery of 4 Cells	50	0
Battery of 6 Cells	80	0
GRENET'S BICHROMATE CELLS (Zinc and Carbon)—		
Eight ounce (Glass)	2	8
Sixteen ounce do.	5	8
Thirty-two ounce do.	8	0
LECLANCHE'S CELLS (Zinc, Manganese and Carbon)—		
16 Ounce (Glass)	5	0
Battery of 6 Cells	30	0
APPARATUS for ELECTROLYSIS OF WATER.		
U Tube with Electrodes and Graduated Receivers (Glass)	6	0
Glass Vases with Brass Setting on Mahogany Stand, and Graduated Receivers	12	0

COTTON AND SILK COVERED WIRE of all sizes.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash per doz. Rs.	as.				Cash per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.				
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...		
		Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.				
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...		
		Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT
AND
POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,

CONSTANTLY SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."

ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "MOURNING."

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"REDUCED PRICES."

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES OF

AMERICAN ORGUINETTE

(STYLE H. WITH ATTACHMET.)

"The Most Remarkable Mechanical Musical Instrument of the Age."—*New York Journal.*

DOES NOT REQUIRE TUNING. EXCELLENT IN TONE.

Admirably adapted for singing parties, dancing parties, and educational purposes.

Newest Model. Perfectly simple in Principle. Durable in every part. Strong in Construction.

WITH ONE ROLL OF MUSIC, PRICE Rs. 50.

PACKING FREE.

A Larger Instrument than the above in stock, price Rs. 250, complete.

THE ABOVE CAN BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

LARGE consignments of NEW GOODS are now to hand for all departments.

TAILORING.

New Tweeds, Angolas, Diagonals, Khakee Drills, Cricketing Flannels, Bedford-cords and Velvet-cords for Riding Breeches, &c., &c.

SHIRTS.

French Cambrics, Latest designs, Flannels, Silk and Wool, Oxford-cloths, Zephyr-cloths, Shirt Jewellery, &c., &c.

HATS.

New Shapes in Zephyr Felt, Black and Drab Dress Hats, Helmets, Sun Hats, Shikar Hats, &c., &c.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

Solid Leather, Tan Canvas, Japanned Canvas, Courier Bags, Gladstone Bags, Excelsior Bags, Dressing Cases (a large assortment), Writing Cases, Hold-alls, Straps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Largest and Best Selected stock in this Presidency. Orders executed promptly, and best English and French leather only are used.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

Atkinson's Soaps and Perfumery, Brushes, and every requisite for a journey by land or sea.

FANCY STICKS, UMBRELLAS AND OTHER CHOICE GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORENAS & CO.

TO-DAY'S ICES.
RASPBERRY ICE-CREAM.
VANILLA ICE-CREAM.
MANGO WATER-ICE.

Orders for Ice-Cream and Ice Pudding moulds executed with care and taste any time from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m., at shortest notice.

WINES AND SPIRITS
Of the best quality, wholesale and retail.
BEST AERATED WATERS.
PASTRY
Every day fresh.
COMFITS.
25 kinds, from As. 12 to Re. 1-8 per lb.
LIQUEUR COMFITS.
Such as Raspberry, Vanilla, Coffee, Maraschino, Noyeau, at Re. 2 per lb.

Neated boxes for presentation with the above comfits, very beautiful in design.

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Meadow-street.

THE FORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EIGHTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12 per share has been declared, and will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, to Shareholders on the Register on the 24th instant, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The dividend will be paid to Shareholders in Bombay at the Company's office, No. 8, Forbes-street, and to Shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co. of that city, at the rate of Rs. 13-8 per share.

H. Olivetta,
Secretary.

SADANAND BALKRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 24th August, 1882.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole share and Rs. 12½ per one quarter share for the half year ending 30th June, 1882, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 67, Bazaar-gate-street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 30th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th August to 4th September, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MADHOWRAO MOROJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th August, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAYABAI, widow of AHMED FUTTOO KASAI and SHAHABODIN AHMED FUTTOO KASAI have CONTRACTED to SELL to Mr. MOOLJEEBHOY JURAJ, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claims upon the said property either by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift, sale, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, No. 7, Church-gate-street, within 14 days from this day, and that any claim thereafter made shall be considered as null, void, and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land with the dwelling-house standing thereon, fronting to the south side of Don Tad 3rd Row, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee measuring by admeasurement 2624 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,267 and by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 16, and bounded on the east, west, and south by sweeper's passages, and on the north by the said Don Tad 3rd Row.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1882.

K. M. SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Lecky's History of England of the Eighteenth Century, 4 vols.	45	0
Molesworth's Pocket-book of Engineering, formula edition, 1882	3	12
Molesworth and Hurst's Pocket-book of Engineering, both in 1 vol. edition, 1882	8	0
Carl Werner's Nile Sketches, printed from Nature during his Travels through Egypt, coloured illustrations, with a map of Egypt	40	0
Tuke's Insanity of the British Isles, illustrated	7	8
Egypt under its Khedives; by E. DeLeon	2	8
Boyle's Camp Notes of Sports in Asia, Africa, and America	2	4
Boyle's Savage Life	2	4
The Comet of a Season, a novel; by Justin McCarthy	2	4
The Jaws of Darnow, stories by K. E. Francis	2	12
Tunis, Past and Present with a narrative of the French conquest of the Regency; by A. M. Broadley, 2 vols.	15	12
Noe's the complete Practical Mechanist	8	0
Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England; by G. K. Fmerson	0	12
Life of Wood-carving, or wellwork, an Encyclopædia of Wood-carving	12	0
The Dictionary, refined and improved, illustrated dia of Artistic carvings	12	4
work, by Cassell's Nights; by R. L. Stevenson with 30 Engs.	8	0
New Arabian His Life and Notions; by [illegible] 2 vols.	5	12
The Burgomaster's Wife, a novel; by G. Ebers	3	0
Cecilia or Memoirs of an Heiress; by F. Burney, 2 vols.	4	8
Episodes in the Life of an Indian Chaplain; by a Retired Chaplain	8	0
Plutarch's Morals, Theosophical Essays; by C. W. King	8	4
Don Quixote; by M. DeCervantes, edited by J. G. Lockhart, 2 vols.	4	8
Violet Jermyn, a Novel; by James Grant	1	4
My Home in the Shires, a Novel; by Rosa M. Kettle	1	4
Holden with the Cords, a Novel; by W. L. N. Jay	1	4
Blue Book Statement Relating Moral and Material Progress of India	1	8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, Meadow-street.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S. S. AGLAIA,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg a special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites,
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 8
Do. "ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

THE OLD HEAD blend is perhaps the finest, as it is one of the most celebrated of Irish beverages, and is to Ireland what the EDINA is to the sister country. Each of these spirits may be relied on as PERFECT of its class.

EDINA..... Per dozen Rs. 21
OLD HEAD..... " " " 28
OLD HEAD..... " " " 36

KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WALKER'S EXTRACT
OF
COFFEE AND CHICORY,

SUPERIOR to anything hitherto offered. One bottle makes fifteen imperial pints of strong Coffee of excellent flavour, the equivalent of 30 large or 60 small breakfast cups, being nearly a pint for one anna. Invaluable in travelling, camp, paigning, shooting, or at sea.

Per Half Imperial Pint Bottle, Re. 1.
Per Dozen Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TWO FURNISHED HOUSES at Matheran called the "Woodland" and "Rajasthan" for the October hot season. Rent moderate.

A LARGE commodious BUNGALOW situated at Harkness-road, on Malabar Hill, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

An elegant Brougham Landaulette.
An elegant circular-fronted light, roomy Brougham.
An elegant square-fronted light, roomy Brougham.
A fashionable Victoria Phaeton.
The above carriages are built at the Royal Carriage Gallery in London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 2. No trade advertisements are admitted under Rs. 2-8.

JUST UNPACKED, another lot of our celebrated SEWING MACHINES, among which are the "Household," "Bradbury," "Arm and Platform," "Singer," "James," &c., &c. Send for illustrated Catalogue.—H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

SINGERS SEWING MACHINES are fitted in every style to suit the requirements of purchasers. They embody all the latest improvements, and are so simple that a child can work them. 3

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

So far as actual business goes the holidays may be said to have already begun to-day, no transactions of any importance having taken place. The home telegrams, too, are devoid of anything likely to inspire activity. In the stock market, as far as Reuter's usual quotations go, the only change of any kind is a decline of 1-16 in Rupee Paper.

In Liverpool Produce Coffee is dull but unchanged, Cocoanut Oil 2s. per ton lower. Linseed is 6d. per quarter down for Bombay quality; Wheat in Liverpool comes 1d. to 2d. per cental higher.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday was flat at unchanged prices, the day's sales being only 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. In New York ready Mid. Uplands are 1-16 lower at 12 15-16 cents, but November shipment is 1 point higher at 11 68 cents. per lb.

Below is our usual comparison of the statistical position of the staple. During the week the Liverpool stock has decreased by 22,000 bales, and the visible supply by 50,000 bales; but the main feature as regards prices is the light receipts at the American ports.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

Week's receipts	1882	1881	1880.
" Exports to G. Britain	12,000	30,000	20,000
" " to Continent	8,000	20,000	6000
" Stock at the ports	7,400	7,400	3,100
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,662,190	5,784,460	4,941,800
" Exports to U.K.	2,297,700	3,701,630	2,830,000
" " to Cont.	1,234,109	1,726,100	1,307,000
" Stock at the ports	152,000	323,000	135,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Total supply of all kinds	1,160,000	1,757,450	1,398,000
Do. do. Surats	602,000	444,370	402,530

For the U. K. only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	632,000	746,700	634,300
" London	74,000	42,830	46,850
American Afloat	20,000	65,000	20,000
East Indian	163,000	98,000	103,000
	888,000	950,530	800,150
Price of Mid. Uplands	71d.	6¾.	7 3-16d.
Do. Fair Dholleras	4 9-16	4 3-16	4 15-16
Difference	2 9-16	2 11-16	2¾

EXCHANGE.—It turns out from Reuter's correction received to-day that the amount of Council drafts sold privately last week was only 20 lacs instead of 45, and this may in addition to the very limited amounted of paper offering may have helped to make the tone of the market to-day just the turn easier. At the same time rates are still unaltered. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8d. "
Do. 4 months sight	1s. 8d. "
Credits. 3 "	1s. 8 5-16d. "
France. 3 "	3-44 "

On Calcutta we quote demand at ¼ prem., 60 days' sight at 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but unchanged at Rs. 100 11-16 for 4 hours and Rs. 107½ to 4 for 4-hours-and-a-half.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been steady with, however, very little business passing, and there are few alterations in prices to notice.

In COTTON, SEEDS and WHEAT we make no change of any kind.

FREIGHTS are unaltered in every respect. Here we look like being weak if Government do not take up any more steamers, but Calcutta is pretty firm, and may take off some surplus tonnage.

PIECE-GOODS continue quiet but steady at un altered rates.

COALS are quiet, and no new business is reported but sellers being quite out of the market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Auth.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
ASIATIC BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	5 do.	850
Bank of China	40,000	500	all	6 do.	515
EXCHANGE.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	5 do.	1-2
National Bank of India	25,000	250	125	2 do.	94

LAND COMPANIES.

Freze Land	7,000	100	100	100	8
Mazagon Land &c.	1,750	2,000	all	do.	91
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 20	8234
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	2½
* For distribution.					

PRESS COMPANIES.

Aksu Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,350
Akola Press Co	85	200	all	do.	200
Ancer Ginning Co	100	500	all	15 p.ct.	140
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	400	2,000	1,160	Rs. 70	1,625
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	700	100	400	40	495
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	30 p.c.	500
Bezar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	575
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	97
Calaba Press Co.	500	1,800	1,800	10	1,110
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	195
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,365
Fort Press Co.	1,000	325	8,500	800 p.c.	2,800
Hemraj Press Co.	300	600	all	75 p.c.	535 nil.
Hurt Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 33	675
Ida Spinning Co.	3,125	400	400	p. & 10	400
New Indian Press Co.	2,400	125	125	Rs. 10	250
Prince of W. Press	120	1,500	33	2,750	
Rast v. Pahlanji Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,300
Surpoon Press Co.	300	50	500	2	500
Vakaria Press Co.	400	0	500	2	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	300	90	1,425
Ahmedabad Parel S. & W. Co. Ltd.	2,000	400	400	50	225
Anglo Indian S. & W. Company	50,000	100	100	Rs. 10	216
Bank View Mills		1,000	10		100
Alfred Manufacturing Company	14,000	600	300	30 p. a	390
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co. Ltd.	1,800	1,000		Rs. 40	745
Bhowanipur Mills	(4,800	100	100	1	51
Bombay Union	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	985
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	250	500	Rs. 4	700
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	180
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	545
Dalgetty & Co.	1,100	500	all	Rs. 25	750
Gokuldas & Sons S. Co.	1,000	1,000	400	20	551
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,060
Hybrabad Spinning & Weaving	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. a	1,075
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	300	200		200
Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata	3,000	500	500	50	nil
Jayram Bhaloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,050
Kandhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	963
Kasiao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Khan United	250	1,000	1,000	15 p.a.	2,200rd
Mahomedbhoy	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	850
Manockjee Petit	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8	1,375
Maneckjee Spinning	5,000	250	250	10 p. a.	527½
Mazagon Spinning	3,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,000
Meyer Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Muir	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Oriental Spinning	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Oriental Spinning & Weaving	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Phoenix Spinning	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Premchand Roychand	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Ruttonsey Moolji	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Shamsher Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Standard Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Tata Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Textile Manufacturing	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Western India Spinning	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Company		227	18-3-0	5 per ct.	325
Ditto Bond Shares		8.20	133-14-8	do	26
Ditto New 5.20 shares		5.20	13-7-3	do	72
Ditto		4.50	21-1-0	do	33
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.		8100	1,000	do	1040
Ditto New 4l Shares		414	195-3-15	do	325

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	92	1,000	1,000	100	450
Bombay Ice Manufac. Company Limited	1,250	100	100	5 p.c.	110
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	25	2,575
Do. New Shares		500	300		4758
Indian Steamship Navigation Co.					
Kassoo-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10
Mercantile Ice & Cold Storage Co.	12,000				4
Narrowboat Landing and Shipping Co.	1,400	100	100	..	85
Ripon Spg. & Wvg. Co.	500	500	300	91	460
Mechanics' Building Co.	2,000	200	50		100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	1,000	50	50	3 p.c.	12
Oriental Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	60
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	250	1,000	p.a. Rs. 100	1,175
Do.	20,000	10	6	..	3
Scandy & Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	..	60
Treasure & Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130
Thacker & Co., Ltd.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 20	403
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	1,000	400	100	1	108
	20,000	25	20	..	5

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal issued on the 22nd August, as compared with that for the 15th August:—

LIABILITIES.	15th August	22nd August.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	33,11,826 4 1	33,11,826 4 1
Treasury Balances	3,10,84,310 1 10	2,85,85,545 12 5
Other Deposits	2,60,21,211 0 2	2,81,57,613 14 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,06,453 1 8	4,01,894 14 8
Sundries	9,72,766 0 0	8,79,552 1 9
Rs.	8,18,96,831 7 8	7,85,12,402 13 7

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	78,25,599 10 0	79,11,797 0 0
Other authorized Investments	43,66,595 0 0	45 42,665 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	57,17,205 4 3	58,82,928 12 7
Ditto do.	32,06,307 5 3	34,17,861 14 8
Bills Discounted	2,91,90,600 1 8	2,88,45,327 1 9
Balances with other Banks	4,07,083 13 11	5,01,463 9 2
Bullion	13,14,441 3 7	13,07,607 6 9
Bank Stock	11,50,918 15 9	11,51,693 3 7
Stamps	8,095 5 0	8,120 8 0
Sundries	6,09,820 13 9	6,04,189 5 5
Cash at Head Office	81,13,525 11 9	77,85,023 9 7
Do. at Branches	2,05,36,609 8 2	1,80,98,194 8 7
Rs.	8,18,96,831 7 8	7,85,12,402 13 7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Peerless, 780 tons, Captain C. Short, will sail to-day, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla, 2,251 tons, Captain W. Barratt, sailed on the 26th instant for Aden, Suez, and Marseilles, with the Australian mail and a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Kurrachee (23rd aug.), with a general cargo and Mr. Housley and ten deck passengers. She sailed yesterday, for same port, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Han Knisin, Lieut. A. Beale, Mr. G. S. Lye.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara, 1,775 tons, Captain H. T. Weighell, sailed on the 26th instant for China, &c., with China mail, 1,791 chests opium, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney.—Mr. H. J. Halsey, Mr. Mason, and Mr. D. Evans. For Melbourne.—Mrs. G. Bayly, Mr. and Miss Millin, Dr. E. W. Brierley, and Miss Hamilton. For Glenelg.—Miss Senner, Mr. Thomas, Rev. Cannon, and Mr. Green. For Penang.—Mr. F. Manockjee. For Colombo.—Mr. G. Bayley.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
25	Burmah (s)	Cave	Kurrachee, Aug. 23.
26	Delhi (s)	Marr	Glasgow, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	Australia.
26	Bokhara (s)	Weighell	China.
26	Burmah (s)	Cave	Kurrachee.

The barque Peerless, Short, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
22	Oakworth	Woodhouse. Mauritius, July 21.
23	Mahsrani (s)	Burleigh Rangoon, Aug. 16.
	British Enterprise	Carnell Melbourne, July 4.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 22.—Ships Loch Eck and Killochan. Barque Loch Torridon.

Aug. 23.—Steamers Curlew, Reliance, and Medina. Ships Gilroy and Antoinette.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine (s)—45 cases pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co. 22 cases tine sheets, Treloar and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Arcot (s)—50 cases brandy, E. B. Mody.

Rohilla (s)—955 cases pale ale, sherry, brandy, gin, still hock, moselle, and manzanilla, Treacher and Co. 3 cases papers, John Fleming and Co. 2 cases butter, 11 cases cheese, 8 cases soaps, and 3 packages medicines, Shirriffalls Hotchkis; 20 casks glassware, Tyrrell's Successors; 41 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,20,600), Bank of M. Bank. 18 cases sewing machines, Greaves, Cotton and Co. Meerwanjee and Co 16 barrels oil, Framjee Hormusjee; 25 cases olive oil, Dossabhoy. 25 cases yellow metal slabs, John Fish, B. and A. 10 cases zinc sheets, yellow metal slabs and plates, Joonas Ebrahim; 50 cases yellow metal slabs, Cursetjee and Co; For Ben. Carr, Forbes and Co; 13 packages varnish, spelter, Bhimjee Jeevanjee. Vadeal Hemsein Hemjeola and Co. Sir Charles Kanga and Co—270 packages earthenware, Hajee Aroop Goolam Russool.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion (s)—10 boxes Austrian florins (Rs. 1,20,200), the C. M. Bank; 75 bales printing papers, J. Jannie.

FROM VENICE.

Rohilla (s)—100 boxes Australian florins (Rs. 4,80,760), the C. M. Bank.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China (s)—3 hogsheads claret, L. Singer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inchinlva (s)—110 bales twist, Khuitanbhoy Damany; 100 bales wool, Bhimjee Nathoo; 100 bales cotton, Gassee Jeejee Chandlall; 102 bales cotton, Peerbhoy Hadjee Ismaildass; 48 bales cotton, Dhunjeebhoy Ra co; 100 bales cotton, 34, D. Cama and Co; 20 bales wool, Dadjee Visonjee.

Bretton Hall (s)—30 bales wool, Dewjee Narjee; 17 bales wool, Mahamedbhoy Alimolla and Co; 55 bales wool, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 100 bales cotton, Chimondass Mahadewdass; 200 bales cotton, Lucshmondass Shewdass; 51 bales cotton, Mahomed Corjee; 19 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Modehand; 6 bales cotton, Sooljeedorjee Tricomjee; 99 bales wool and 4 bales rags, Jeewandass Premjee; 220 cwts oil-cake, Parmanund Gungadhee; 600 cwts wheat, Goverdhun Sacoor; 2 cwts wheat, John Marshall; 1,800 cwts wheat, Khuttow Veerjee; 46 bales cotton, Govindjee Doongersee.

FOR LONDON.

Scotsman (s)—17 cwts fish shells, Tat Mahamed Abdoola; 8 bales hides, Fazul Mahamed Dunn.

Mirzapore (s)—4 boxes silver coins (Rs. 38,900), the National Bank; 1 case woollen carpets, Edwart Latham and Co; 25 bundles ivory, Mahamed Hajee Adomjee; 163 bales cotton, Jugjun Hemraj and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mirzapore (s)—100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

China (s)—400 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton and 1,092½ cwts gin tellyseed, Peel Cassels & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Orion (s)—83 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orion (s)—13 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jevaji; 199 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 2 cases cochineal, Esuf Sallay Mahamed; 198 bales twist, Khasm Nocrdin and Co; 12 bales twist, Dadabhoy Heerjeebe; 31 bales twist, Purbhoodas Hemchund; 33 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund; 30 bales twist, Darashaw Rustomjee; 61 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 193 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 295 bales twist, Buldewdass Sewlall; 250 bales twist, Jumnadass Jawarmull; 50 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co; 131 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 199 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck; 117 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee; 125 bales cotton, S. Runchund; 98 bales cotton, R. Morlidhur; 27 bales twist, F. P. Mehta.

Kashgar (s)—50 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara (s)—4 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25TH August, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·778
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	79
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p.m.)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m.)	77·2
General Direction of Wind	WNW, NNW, SW. N, WNW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	127
Fall of rain	0·00
Total fall during month	2·76
" " year	57·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10½ a. m. of the 26th	0·07

From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 24.

Rean, Depy. Surg.-Genl., on leave, from Kamptee.

AUGUST 26.

Wolseley, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Genl., on duty, from Lahore.

Beichwaite, Capt., 13th Hussars, on duty, from Muttra.

Pelly, Lieut., R. A., to join, from Jullundur.

Beale, Lieut., Leicester, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 26.

Sexton, Lieut.-Col., Supdt. Army Clothing, on duty, to Poona.

Wright, Bt. Surg., on duty, to Egypt.

Mookerjee, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Madras.

Long, Surg.-Major, from leave, to Secundrabad.

Twentyman, Lieut.-Col., Lancaster, from leave, to Deolalee.

Partan, Lieut.-Col., Cheshire, on duty, to Peshawar.

Spencer, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, to Jubbulpore.

AUGUST 27.

Beale, Lieut., Leicester, on duty, to Quetta.

Bomvile, Lieut., 1st Sind Horse, on duty, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R. C. Bombay, August 28.

There will be parade in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 30th inst., at 9 p.m. (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

There will be parade every morning until further orders on the Esplanade in front of the Head Quarters at 6-30 a. m. (Bombay time.) All members are requested to attend. Rifles and belts will be supplied at Head Quarters.

By order,
W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters, Poona, 25th August, 1882.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Regt. N. I. (Grenadiers)—Maj. F. H. T. G. Cumming, S. C. (attached to 9th N. I.), to officiate as Wing Comdr.

7th Regt. N. I.—Capt. E. Werge, Wing Officer 28th N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieut. A. Beale, Offg. Wing Officer and Adjt. 5th N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

19th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. D. J. O. Taylor, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation.

20th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. P. A. Watson, Offg. Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

25th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. R. P. Colombo, Offg. Wing Officer 2nd N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

Lieut. C. Tritton, offg. Wing Officer 26th N. I., to officiate as Wing officer on probation.

Deolali Depôt—Lieut. A. Forster, 2nd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt., Staff Officer Purandhar Sanitarium, to officiate as Adjt., vice Capt. S. Moores, Manchester Regt., proceeded on service.

With reference to G. O. C. C. No. 397 of 1882, Lieut. W. G. Beakham is attached to the 2nd Battn. Royal Lancaster Regt. till further orders.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 16th Aug. 1882:—

Condr. E. Gawthom, Ord. Dept.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

7th Regt. N. I.—Major J. A. Rowlandson (General List) from 15th Aug. to 14th Sept. 1882, to remain at Kurrachee on medical certificate in extension.

The leave granted to Capt. J. Wallace, 1st Battn. Seaforth Highlanders, in G.O.C. 305 of 1882, is hereby cancelled.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, 21st Aug.)

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Dist and Sess. Judge, Mymensingh, is allowed furlough for 14 months.

Mr. G. G. Dey, Jt. Magis and Depy. Collr., is appointed to act as Dist. and Sess. Judge, Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, or until further orders.

Mr. C. E. Buckland, Offg. Magis. and Collr., Gya, is allowed leave four month and 5 days.

Mr. H. L. Gilson, Magis. and Depy. Collr., Durbhunga, is appointed to act as Magis. and Collr. of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. E. Buckland, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. M. Ewin, Jt. Magis. and Depy. Collr., Nuddea, is appointed to act as Magis. and Collr. of Mymensingh, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. N. S. Alexander, or until further orders.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, Offg. Magis and Collr. of Sarun, is allowed leave for 2 months and 10 days.

Mr. A. W. Paul, Jt. Magis. and Depy. Coll., 24-Pergunahs, is appointed to act as Magis. and Collr. of Sarun, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. C. Quinn, or until further orders.

Mr. T. C. Orr, Offg. Assist. Supdt. of Police, Hazarcebagh, is transferred to Lohurdugga, and is posted to Palamow in that district.

Mr. J. M. S. Gouldsbury, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Singbhoom, is allowed leave for 4 months.

Surg. A. Tomes, Offg. Civil Surg., Midnapore, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Surg. R. D. Murray, Civil Surg. of Chittagong, on leave, is appointed to act as Civil.-Surg. of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. A. Tomes or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, August 19.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bengal Cavy.—Lieut. H. R. W. Lumsden, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squad. Officer, subpro tem, vice Wood, seconded while holding the appointment of Adjt. of the Calcutta V. R. C. Dated 22nd July 1882.

43rd N.I.—Surgn Major E. R. Johnson to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn. Major J. B. White, retired.

Surgn. Major Johnson to continue in officiating medical charge of the 44th N. I. at Shillong until arival of his regiment.

44th N. I.—Surgn Major A. B. Strehan to medical charge of regiment, vice Surgn Major Johnson. Under instuctions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange for the ratis also specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt's C. A. Mott, 1st Battn. and W. G. Collis, 2nd Battn.

Lieut. K. Vaughan-Hughes, R. A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Jullundur, and join H. Baty 1st Bgde. for duty.

The undermentioned officer have passed the qualifying examination for increased pay under sec. 9, para. 501 (1) Queen's Regulations:—

Lieuts. E. E. Couper and C. G. O'N. Ray, Royal Warwickshire Regt.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 31st July, 1882, appointing Col. O. R. Stokes, R. A., to assume command of the Division, vice Major Genl. Sir H. Macpherson, K.C.B., proceeded on special service.

The three months' leave in India, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. V. M. Stockley, 2nd Lancers, in G.O.C.C. dated 20th March, 1882, is extended, on medical certificate, to the 1st July, 1882.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, August 23.)

Mr. R. H. Story, Assist.-Comsr., Lalitpur, to Office; as Depy.-Comsr., Lalitpur, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. J. Liston, on deputation, or until further orders.

Mr. F. B. Mulock, Assist Magis and Collr., Aligarh, to officiate as Magis. and Collr., Etawah, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Smith, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Smith, Magis. and Collr., Etawah, privilege leave for 2 months, from 1st Sept. 1882.

Mr. L. M. Thornton, Assst. Magist and Collr., from Moradabad to Aligarh.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his valuable instruments for suiting the sight.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles is well known throughout India, and in order to place them within the reach of every one, he has now fitted them in steel frames, which they are authorised to sell for the price of the Pebbles only.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application; it contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of the cases having been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had failed to find a remedy, and it also contains, for the benefit of persons who cannot pay us a visit, a sheet of questions, the answers to which, when carefully given, will enable us to select suitable glasses.

Up-country orders attended to promptly.
Testing Glasses sent on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Committee of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY require from 1st October a SECOND MASTER for the "John Cannon" High School. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Testimonials to be forwarded not later than 15th SEPTEMBER to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Scottish Education Society, 31, Marine Lines, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATH.

BROCK—August 5th, at Delhi, of fever and convulsions, Edward Richard, the infant son of Leslie and Mabel Brock, aged 8 months and 10 days. English papers please copy.

BIRTHS.

BROOKE—August 22, at Hoshungabad, Central Provinces, the wife of Major W. Saurin Brooke, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BYAM—August 19, at Kasauli, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Byam, York and Lancaster Regiment, of a son.

CARRITT—August 23, at Calcutta, the wife of P. Carritt, of a daughter.

DANE—August 25, at Allahabad, the wife of Wm. Jno. Dane, of a daughter.

ONRAET—at Jowra, Gwalior State, the wife of H. F. Onraet, A. H. the Maharajah Sindhia's Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOHENBOCKEN—SHEW—August 18, at Amritsar, William Hohenbocken, Assistant to Messrs. Kirby, Mela Ram, and Co. Contractors, Pathankote Railway, to Miss Ellen Shew, daughter of G. H. A. Shew, Permanent-way Inspector, Punjab Northern State Railway.

DEATH.

HEWETT.—August 19, at Darjeeling, Maria, wife of Hourbie C. C. Hewett.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ONE OF THEM."—Will you kindly favour us with your name and address?

"AN ENGLISHMAN" writes to us disapproving of the tyranny of caste. Well, we all disapprove of it. The question is how to educate the people out of it.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1882.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has gained a brilliant success, which appears to prelude the speedy end of the campaign. It appears that the force of the enemy, which was known to be at Ramses on Wednesday, must have had a body in advance at a place called Magfar, between two and three miles eastward, where a dam was thrown across the sweet-water canal. Sir Garnet Wolseley on Thursday morning made a dash upon Magfar and captured the dam. He had 1,500 cavalry and infantry with him, and with these he held his ground all the day against the enemy, who sent forward reinforcements from Ramses to the number, it is said, of 10,000 men. Large reinforcements in turn came up from Ismailia to Sir Garnet, and at daybreak on Friday morning he moved upon Ramses. The enemy is described as being utterly routed, losing his camp, five Krupp guns, quantities of arms and ammunition, and

LEGRAMS.

TER'S TELEGRAMS.]
London and Teheran.)

GYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

NT ACTION AT RAMSES.

E ENEMY ROUTED.

TURE OF HIS CAMP.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

...ices from Egypt state that 'there are ...ed Pasha is about to withdraw from ... Kafr-ed-Dowar.

...s entrenching near Heliopolis.

LONDON, AUG. 25, EVENING.

...despatch received from Sir Garnet ...aces that after a successful skirmish ...y, the dam which had been thrown ...shwater canal at Magfar was captur... ...y, who had received reinforcements ...ing their number up to about 10,000 ... were opposed by 1,500 British cavalry and ... Garnet will move up and attack in ...

LONDON, AUG. 26.

...ces from Egypt state that Sir Garnet ...having been strongly reinforced yester... ...ked and utterly routed the enemy at ... the same time capturing his camp, five ... quantities of arms and ammunition, ... ore railway carriages full of provisions. ...behaved admirably throughout the ... losses were but slight.

...my is in a demoralized state.

...continues his advance on Tel-el-...

LONDON, AUG. 27, MORNING.

...and on Thursday morning that Sir Garnet ...ssed the canal dam at Magfar, after ... he held the ground all that day against the enemy until his reinforcements came up from ...ailia, and advanced on Ramses at daybreak on Friday morning.

...There is no further news from Sir Garnet Wol... ...since the capture of Ramses.

ARABI'S MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID THREATENED.

DESERTIONS OF OFFICERS.

LONDON, AUG. 27, MORNING.

...force at Kafr-el-Dowar is still very active, ... and reconnoitring.

...at Ghemile have been reinforced, and ... believe that they contemplate an advance on ...

...Numerous desertions of Arabi's officers are ... place.

LATEST NEWS FROM EGYPT.

LONDON, AUG. 27, EVENING.

...ews from Egypt state that all was ... Sir Garnet Wolseley's front yesterday. ... have occupied the Kassassin lock of ... canal.

THE RIVER NILE.

...The River Nile is below the level of last year.

COMMUNICATIONS IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUEZ, AUG. 26, 6-45 A. M.

...graphic and railway communication has ... between Suez and Shalouf, and is ... completed to Ismailia in a few days.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

ANTICIPATED END OF THE WAR.

...is transmitted to the Eastern Telegraph Com... ...following telegrams from Suez :—

...news of the expedition to Chalouf on ... ...ly has secured the supply of fresh water to ...

...There were rumours on Thursday that the canal ... ...ressed, but on inquiry was found that ... ...ness of water in the locks was owing to ... ...above Chalouf having closed while ... the damage done thereto by the ... ...across the rigolet which ... the water ... station at Chalouf.

...The locks having been completed, lock has ... ...opened, and the supply of water ... ...all the Indian troops are moving to Ismailia. ... ...transports are detained and will return to ... ...for the present, it being hoped Arabi will ... ...ed in a very short time.

...Yesterday the Bedouins have been over ... ...and to-day some time ... ...the night, our scouts ... ...Mounted Egyptians taken ... ...under the care of the navy. ... ...purposes is to be appropriated as hospital ...

...Locomotive and trucks arrived yesterday by ... from Alexandria; they were similarly ... ...day, and will start for Ismailia to-day. ... ...local traffic is going on as usual. On ... ...instant, ships entered the Suez ... ...day.

...The Indian transport arrangements are ... ...Canal Company officials are working con... ...British authorities. The damage ... ...telegraph line is being repaired, and the ... ...Chalouf from this end and to Ismailia ... ...Said.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

The 13th Bengal Lancers and a portion of ... ...Bengal Cavalry have rejoined Sir Garnet ...

THE U. S. INSTITUTION OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

The gold medal of the United Service Institution ... 1882 has been awarded to Lieutenant ... H. Hutson, Royal Engineers, for the best essay ... strategical measures best adapted for ... our troops to meet an army provided with ... and all modern arms of precision ... our north-west frontier. The subject ... "The Volunteer Force of India: its ... future."

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

The International Fisheries Exhibition will be ... London on the 1st May next. The pros... ...has published in yesterday's *Gazette of* ...

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

ILLNESS OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is very ill from ... of congestion of the lungs.

AGITATION IN SYRIA SUBSIDING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 25.

The Porte declares that the agitation in Syria ... ...ded, and that tranquillity has been ...

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

Week's sales of Cotton	41,000 bales.
,, Surats	5,000 ,,
Imports of Cotton	30,000 ,,
,, Surats	12,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton	682,000 ,,
,, Surats	235,000 ,,
Cotton in London	71,000 ,,

LONDON, AUG. 25.

Liverpool Cotton market flat. Surats un...

Liverpool Cotton market has been dull.	
Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
Shirtings	6-1½
Yarn Twist	7-1½
Rate on India, 60 days' sight	0-10
Do. Rupee Paper	1-8
Bar. Silver	83⅛
Consols for account	89 3-16
Ital. Sterling Loan	100⅛
Silver	52 1-16

Mr. Handel.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 27.)

LINES OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

To EGYPT.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

To EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Persian Gulf, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Persian Gulf, perfect.

To INDIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. *Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

FRIDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 25.

At 10 p.m.	79·3

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26.

At 6 a.m.	77·1
,, 10 a.m.	81·7
,, 2 p.m.	79·7
,, 4 p.m.	79·7
,, 10 p.m.	78·5

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27.

,, 6 a.m.	77·1
,, 10 a.m.	83·9
,, 2 p.m.	83·3
,, 4 p.m.	80·1

We publish a supplement to-day containing the official correspondence on the subject of the Rajputana Railway rates referred to in our leading columns, our report of Friday's Municipal Corporation meeting, and other news.

H. M. S. Dryad, from Muscat, has arrived at Aden, where for the present she is ordered to remain.

The Bombay Government having sanctioned the relief of the several detachments of the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, stationed at Deesa, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, the exchanges are being carried out. By this movement the Bombay Gymkhana unfortunately loses the services of Mr. Barton and Mr. Carleton, two excellent cricketers, whose exertions went far towards winning the recent Bombay *vs.* Poona match for Bombay.

The Rest Camp at Allahabad closed on Saturday.

Surgeon Young succeeds Surgeon Hall in charge of the 81st Regiment.

The Allahabad *Exchange Gazette Press* has been sold by Messrs. Richardson to Mr. Lucy, of Agra, and in its place Messrs. Percy and Co., of 19, Canning-road, have started the Trade's circular, which professes tri-weekly to be a good advertising medium, and to give the local news free.

A Poona paper hears that definite instructions will soon be issued by Government to all Revenue Commissioners and Presidents of Municipalities "as to what means should be adopted to serve best the bringing into effect the local self-government scheme."

It is reported at Madras that Messrs. Armitage at Colombo have been committed for trial on the charge of fraud laid against them by the Bank of Madras and the Chartered Mercantile Bank. A warrant has been issued against Mr. Britton of that firm, but Mr. Willisford has been acquitted.

Veterinary Surgeon W. D. Gunn, Madras Establishment, has been awarded the prize of Rs. 200 for his essay on Paraplegia, commonly known in India as "Wind Stroke." Extracts from the essay will be published in the *United Service Institution Journal*.

The Governor-General of Portuguese India has agreed to raise certain excise duties in Goanese territory with a view to assimilating them to those levied in neighbouring British districts. This measure is in accordance with the Treaty of Commerce and Extradition, and will take effect from the 1st January, 1883.

The recent heavy rains and snow in Ladakh have caused floods which have carried away several bridges, and closed the principal trade roads.

We have received the prospectus of a new weekly journal, to be published at Sukkar, and the first number of which is intended to appear next month. The title of this new paper is to be the *Frontier News*.

At a general meeting of shareholders of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company held on Saturday last, a dividend of 12 per cent., being 6 per cent. over the guaranteed rate of interest, was declared. This was very satisfactory to the shareholders, who unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the chairman (Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy), the directors, and the secretaries and agents, Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., for their able management of the business of the company during the past half-year.

Mr. Justice Melvill and Mr. Justice Pinhey, presiding on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, heard an appeal the other day from a decision given by the Consulate Court at Muscat in the case of Chuttoorbhooj Wullubjee against Naranbhoy Kuttoosey. The claim related to a warehouse in Muscat, its rent, &c., and the Consul gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff. An order in Council passed at Windsor on the 4th November, 1867, gives a right of appeal from the decision of the Consul to the Bombay High Court in cases in which the question affects property of the value of 200 dirs. or upwards. Under this Act the defendant appealed to the High Court; and their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, reversed the decree of the Consul, with costs throughout.

A draft Bill has been published, and is to be introduced in the Legislative Council on the 1st September, for the purpose of amending the Bombay Municipal Acts. The chief provisions are to alter the period for which Municipal accounts are kept from the calendar year—1st January to 31st December—as at present, to the official year—1st April to 31st March—so as to harmonise with the system generally followed in the District Municipalities; to declare the list of qualified rate-payers already published by the Municipal Commissioners sufficient for the purposes of the next general election and appointments to the Corporation and Town Council; to extend the period for which members are elected or appointed from two to three years; and to give power to the Corporation "to make the Secretary of the Town Council the grant of a personal allowance, in addition to his monthly salary, for long and approved service, and grant gratuities to widows and orphans of Municipal employés who have died before the expiration of their service. There are many other important alterations and amendments of the Municipal Acts under consideration, the statement says, but it was not thought advisable to postpone the early carrying into effect of the amendments provided in the present Bill till the other points were settled. The clause referring to Mr. Barrow's salary, the following proviso shall be added to the second clause of section 20, namely :—"Provided that the Town Council may, with the sanction of the Corporation, make, in addition to such monthly salary of Rs. 700, the out of a personal allowance not exceeding Rs. 500 uthly for long and approved service.

The horrors of the Salem riots appear to have rather understated than exaggerated. A spondent who visited the town the day follow... the last serious outbreak writes to the ... "I don't suppose there has been such a ... in Southern India since the Vellore Mutiny. ... Tyapett we saw some terrible sights. I read, ... se, at the time, of the so-called Bulgarian ... but I can hardly believe that there was ... stance of cruelty practised by the Turks ... would equal some of these. One Mussulman ... ving dead, had had his arms torn from the ... the intestines were protruding from a ... in the abdomen. A little further on ... across headless corpses of men and women, ... is in all cases. In fact, I saw no Hindu ... place seemed as if it had been stormed. ... corpses on all sides and the houses ... big. The Jumma Musjid, the principal ... mosque at Tevapett, between Suramangalum and ... almost razed to the ground, and its ... and chandeliers completely destroyed. ... into the wells in the premises of the ... dead pigs thrown in with the ... Mahommedan children."

The official summary of the North-West Provinces Crop and Weather Report, for the week ended on the 3rd instant states :—Rain more or less heavy has fallen in most districts, and prospects generally have improved. A further fall would be beneficial everywhere, and especially in Oudh, where the rice is suffering. Prices are rising in Benares, Rae Bareli, Partabgarh, but elsewhere are stationary. Cholera is still prevalent, except in the Meerut and Allahabad Divisions, and is bad in Sitapur and part of Bray. Cattle-disease continues in Oudh, Jhansi, Cawnpur, and Kumaun.

A Royal Engineer officer, well known in the North-West Provinces, is bringing out a patent in England, the Allahabad paper says, for the protection of buildings more especially theatres, from fire. Instead of the firemen do the work he makes the *fire* do it. When fire occurs the gas is at once cut off, the water pours on in streams, the wire curtain runs down, and all doors and opening panels fly to, thus enabling the audience to get out at their ease.

The last report of the detained petroleum oil at Garden Reach has been received from the Government of India that all the oil "which, in the course of three weeks, shall not be found to have been reduced by exposure to the safety standard, shall be re-shipped and removed from this country. That which shall, by exposure to the air, have been enabled to stand the regulation test will be at once admitted to the market." The result has been that 1,000 cases from the Ross Dhu and 1,500 from the Viscount have been allowed to pass, the noxious oil now flashing far above the standard test. The rest of the cases will now be subjected to the same process of opening out the nozzles of they are found to pass the test point they will be allowed to be removed.

The possibilities of agriculture in India. Calcutta paper states, are receiving the careful attention of Government. A resolution on the subject will probably not be long in making its appearance. Many attempts have been made to domesticate Indian bees, but without success; something might, however, be done towards introducing a foreign species."

We are threatened with an Indian Contingent of the Salvation Army, says the *Indian Spectator*. It is feared the pious invaders will have some hot work to do in the beginning. The idea is not bad, but, as *Native Opinion* said last week, it will never take with the philosophic Indian. Hindus and Musulmans are sure to enter into an alliance offensive and defensive. And if so, the Salvation Army, instead of saving weak souls, may see many a strong body badly damaged. At any rate, an encounter will be no holiday work for poor Sir Frank Souter and Dr. Carter, of the J. J. Hospital.

Apropos of the reported anti-Christian agitation in Syria, we quote the following paragraph from the *Bombay Guardian* :—"A gentlemen who arrived by the last mail-steamer, and who was in Palestine a month ago, tells us that there was a good deal of alarm among the Christians there, lest there should be a rising of the Arabs. It was rumoured that a day had been fixed for such rising. A Christian gentleman, a person of some influence, was dragged from his carriage in Jaffa and killed, the friend who was with him with great difficulty making his escape. The latest telegrams announce that the anti-Christian agitation in Syria is increasing." The editor of the *Guardian* will be glad to see from to-day's elegram that tranquillity has been restored.

The Government of India has sent home a second time, with renewed recommendations, a proposal for the establishment of district Appellate Benches in Bengal, the purpose of which would be to dispose, on appeal, of various suits which at present go up to the overtasked High Court at Calcutta. This proposal was originally designed, it is stated, by Sir Richard Temple, and a Bill was drawn up by Sir Arthur Hobhouse with the view of giving it effect, but for some reason Lord Cranbrook disallowed the scheme.

The Government of Bengal, in further fulfilment of Sir Ashley Eden's plan for encouraging the study of agriculture amongst the educated natives of Bengal, again offers two agricultural scholarships, of the annual value of £200 each, tenable for two years-and-a-half at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, with an allowance of Rs. 1,000 for the expenses of the successful candidates going to England and a similar allowance for their return journey. Applications must be sent, in before the 30th of September next to the Director of Public Instruction, and only natives of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa who have passed the B. A. Examination on the physical side will be eligible.

The Meteorological Report for the month of June last in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh contains some points of special interest. The mean atmospheric pressure was over average, except at Jhansi, below the average; and the rapid fall of the barometer which caused this, was followed by an early setting in of the rains. The mean temperature of the month was everywhere below the average, except at Sambhar in Rajputana, at which unfortunate place no rain fell. The highest temperature at Allahabad was 113·5° on the 3rd; and the lowest was 74·8° on the 7th. The rainy season usually begins first in these provinces at Gorakhpur; but this year, owing to the weakness of the Bengal branch of the monsoon current, the eastern districts were without rain for several days, after general rain had commenced to fall elsewhere, and the total fall of the month was not great in some of these districts. An extraordinary heavy fall of 22·15 inches occurred at Sutna during the 24 hours, from 6 p. m. on the 15th to the same hour on the 16th, all the neighbouring districts at the same time receiving heavy rain. The fall of 20 inches in one day at Deraprur, in the Cawnpore district, is regarded as due to the imagination of the observer, there being no barometric disturbance to account for it.

Rather late in the day, says the *World*, the War Office authorities have decided what colour shall be worn by the troops in Egypt. Scarlet is to be the universal colour for the patrol-jacket, which all ranks alike are to wear. The trousers are to be of pale blue, the material a kind of cotton. Boots of untanned buff leather. The headdress, a dun-coloured helmet with a "puggaree." The latter will be of various colours, which are intended to distinguish the various units of the force. Badges to distinguish ranks will be worn by officers upon the patrol-jackets. "The foregoing arrangements only refer to the troops sent to Egypt from this side. The European contingent now about to start has chosen a better campaigning colour than crimson, but I think probably the national red was preferred because stores of the clothing were on hand."

Married women, and women who intend to be married, should read with interest the account of a difficulty in which the Islington Board of Guardians were recently placed by the not uncommon occurrence of a wedding. The bride in question was a Miss Dowling, who appears to have been possessed not only of a certain amount of property, but of a considerable amount of public spirit, and had been, while still a spinster, elected a member of the Islington Board of Guardians. In this capacity she served for about two years, when circumstances into which it was beyond the sphere of the Board to inquire induced her to marry a gentleman named Shearer. At this time Miss Dowling appears to have been living in a house of which she was the owner, and in respect of which, as occupier, she had always paid rates; and the married couple continued to reside in the same house after the ceremony. Thereupon the Clerk to the Board removed the lady's name from the rate-book, substituting that of her husband; and upon Mrs. Shearer coming forward as a candidate for the office of Guardian at the next election she was disqualified, on the ground that she was not a person rated to the relief of the poor. The lady appealed against this decision to the Local Government Board, who referred the delicate question to the Law Officers of the Crown. Under the advice of these high legal authorities the disqualification of Mrs. Shearer was upheld. The Law Officers of the Crown were of opinion that the husband, not the wife, was to be regarded as the rateable occupier of the premises; and that as the lady was not rated to the relief of the poor, she was not qualified to be a guardian. The case had not been exactly one for a sufficient reason, and that, consequently, the parties entering into a second marriage were guilty of an offence under section 494, Indian Penal Code, and could easily be convicted at that court held to which a deed was proved, and that in this caste a husband was, for a sufficient reason, such as incontinence, allowed to divorce his wife; but that the deed in the present case had not been executed

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July 24, 1882

NOTICES.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Mazgil ..	Junction	Shapura	Khoja
Byculla ..	Sewda	Mirgaji	Georgaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble Rocks	Kalipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gat	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Badlapoor	Kocrun
Coorla	Chandwa	Wangni	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Bhinchi	Chandoor
Tannah	Jagdisapur	Kurrai	Mudnagaru
Deewa	Khandwa	Kurtul	Poolgaum
Callian Junction	Jawar	Padsed	Dygaum
Bori	Neech	Khang	Wurdha
Tilwalla	Singaji	Lanoy	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karil	Sindee
Wasaind	Mirfanpur	Kosi	Morsee
Shapoor	Sheringee	Tulji	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurda	Salai	Saigaon
Khanda	Timoornee	Ghanjal	Mehwoor
Kusarah	Pagdhal	Kirti	Keim
Kcutpoorah	Sewnee	Podri	Barsee Road
Ghotee	Dharam	Lodi	Marhch
Ballgaum	Khundi	Oora	Unger
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeola	Mohol
Siding	Kasara for	Kasum	Pachkey
Nassick Rd	Hoshengabad	Pimpla	Sholapur
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhoki	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Mall	Kumlgum
Lassulgaum	Semri	Seal and	Doolnch
Mumrat	Sohagpore	Seegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum	Pagaria (for	Jaur	Wadburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Mulwaree	Shahabad
Chaligaum	Bankeri	Edgaum	Wadi
Kulgaum	Babai	Kasum	Sulwar
Gaina	Gadawara	Takeer	Yedagherry
Pachora	Bohance	Kapoor	Syngpore
Mylee	Kareli (for Saugor)	Bridge	Road
Mussawud	Singapore	Indoora	Kistna
Sisowlee	Narsingpore	Mumt	Chicksagore
ulgaum	Kurruk Bathgaum	Rachore	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	oisur	eem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Dali
Street	Banoo Road	Nandour	Barchavi
Marine Lines	Goolwood	Broach	Sariad (bad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Dhunsargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Valia	Baravee
Mahaluxmee	Bheciar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad
Parell	Damaun	Kurwan	Sabarmuttee
Mahim	Godwad	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Bulsar	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Dongree	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Becica	Wadeea	Jackwara
Berewlee	Umla	Baroda	Veerumgaum
(Dyeur)	Nowsaree	Waswad	Jhond
Bhynder	Mucol	Nowley	Patree
Bassein Road	Suchoo	Anand	Kharraghora
Vevaur	Surat	Diploma	Sabli Road
Sopalia	Amr	Oomret	Lillapore Rd
Palghur	on	Dakor	Luctoran
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1882.

THE RAJPUTANA RAILWAY RATES.

We have obtained a copy of the following correspondence:—

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
Agent's Office, Bombay, 19th June, 1882.
No. 4061 of 1882.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Joint Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to the letter from the Government of India communicated to me in Bombay Government Resolution No. 1187, dated 8th instant, and which I shall forward for the information and consideration of my Board, I would submit that the pledge which this company is therein asked to give, *viz.*, to charge the same rate per maund for carriage over this Company's line to Bombay of grain brought to us at Sabarmati by the Rajputana-Malwa line irrespective of what station it may have come from on that line is not one that this company can be expected to give.

2. The local charges on this line for carriage of grain are in themselves fair and reasonable as well as within the sanctioned limits of our own control, but we are not by this fact to be precluded from carriage of grain from other sources at lower rates if by reduction a large additional traffic can be obtained. The principle of special reductions of through rates to meet competitions, or to encourage and develop a desirable traffic, is one generally recognized and very widely adopted in railway management in all parts of the world.

3. That competition between the Calcutta and Bombay routes for the export traffic of the Punjab and the North-West must follow the through opening of the Rajputana line was foreseen by every one concerned, and it is, I submit, only making a legitimate use of the advantage the route presented by the lines of this company and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway possesses, to urge the adoption of such low rates from Delhi and Agra to Bombay as may serve to draw the export traffic of the districts reached through those points to the most advantageous port for its shipment to Europe.

4. This company has always been willing to take its fair share in reductions of its own local charges necessary to give effect to low through rates from Delhi and Agra, and I lately proposed to the manager of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, in a letter that is before Government, to allow to that line somewhat more than its strict mileage proportion of the through rates for grain to Bombay, if those rates reduced for twelve months to the same level as the charges by the East Indian Railway to Calcutta, or even within one anna per maund of the East Indian charges as fixed from time to time. I did this with the proviso, which I considered fairly protected the forwarder from intermediate points, that the joint local rates from station between Delhi, Agra, and the junction at Sabarmati to Bombay, should be so reduced when necessary as not in any case to exceed the rate from Delhi to Bombay, our respective lines sharing such reductions in proportion to the local rates on each.

5. A partial arrangement, at first effective for three months certain only but now extended to the end of October next, was come to and is now working, though the Manager of the Rajputana-Malwa line, instead of accepting my proposal to fix our rates in relation to those on the East Indian line for the time being, preferred a specific charge just within the one anna limit at the time. The East Indian Railway have since lowered their own charges from Delhi and Agra to Calcutta, a step which the adoption of my proposal would have rendered unnecessary in their interest as under it corresponding reduction in the through charges to Bombay would have followed.

6. The figures quoted in the Government of India's letter as to the relative cost of working traffic over the respective lines may not be open to question, but I submit that they should not be allowed so to influence the question as to limit the usefulness of the Rajputana-Baroda line route to Bombay. It is impossible to equalize the conditions of different railways so as to bring all to a common standard. Too close an appreciation of special disadvantages in part of a through route is undesirable when a considerable traffic is in question. The Rajputana has the drawback, attaching to many inland lines, of want of cheap supplies of fuel. The figures quoted in the Government of India's letter show, however, that the pressure of this want on the cost of carriage on that line is due (and I mention the fact with no controversial object) in much less degree to the higher price per ton paid for its fuel than to the inherent qualities of the line itself, which requires a much larger train-mileage to be run than the broader gauge necessitates with equal traffic. But it must be remembered also that this company requires to earn more than £5 where the Rajputana-Malwa can be content with £2 of net profit to pay an equal dividend on the construction cost of the respective lines. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway can, therefore, accept, with equal net advantage from the point of view of dividend, a much lower percentage of profit out of its gross receipts per mile from an equal quantity and class of traffic than this line can. If the gross traffic on the two lines is unequal, as it is, this fact seems to point to the necessity for the development of such traffic as is obtainable at paying rates rather than to the adoption of rates that may have a different effect.

7. I submit, therefore, that, as regards the produce of the districts round, and reached through, Delhi and Agra that seeks export from India the rates by railway from those points to Bombay and Calcutta respectively should be regulated on the basis of equality, or, failing this, of such a close approximation as would not prejudice the fair flow of the traffic. In the case of grain and common seeds of the same class the margin of difference should not exceed one anna per maund. The adoption of this principle of charge would then leave the railway managements interested the duty of converting as to the precise charges that would appear best calculated to develop the export traffic, leaving the local authorities and the representatives of the mercantile community in both cities to facilitate its handling and shipment to the best of their ability.—I have, &c.,

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

P. W. Department, Railway,
Bombay Castle, 22nd July, 1882.

From the Acting Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,—In reference to your No. 472 R. T., of the 19th May, I am directed to forward letters (letter No. 4061, dated 19th June, 1882, from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 1st July, 1882,) received from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

2. Before dealing with these papers, it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council desirable to summarize the discussion which has taken place on this subject of through rates for grain from Delhi and Agra to Calcutta and Bombay.

3. The matter was first mooted in the concluding para. of my letter, No. 1855, of the 23rd July, 1881, to your address. In your reply No. 1119 R. T. of the 26th September, the views of the Government of India are thus expressed: "On the third point (the equalization of rates between Delhi and Howrah [illegible] between Delhi and Bombay) the Government of India has already expressed a decided opinion, *viz.*, that the rates between Bombay and Delhi or Agra, via Ahmedabad, shall be the same, as nearly as practicable, as the charges between Howrah and Delhi or Agra prior to the through opening of the Rajputana Railway."

Further on the letter points out that the Government of India has "laid down the important principle that after the 1st July, 1881, if that line (the Rajputana) was sufficiently stocked, the through rates for the conveyance of minerals, mineral substances and agricultural produce between Agra and Delhi and Bombay should be reduced so as to equal similar charges on the East Indian Railway between Agra or Delhi and Calcutta. It was never intended that the equalization of rates to the two ports was to be restricted to these articles; they were selected as the goods which are carried in bulk, and which ordinarily form the largest staples of traffic over Indian railways. But in order that there may be no doubt on the subject, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that the principle of equalization of rates from Delhi and Agra to the ports of Calcutta and Bombay must form the basis of all charges in the through rates of all traffic between those several places."

4. These views were entirely acceptable to His Excellency the Governor in Council, and steps were taken to carry them into practice.

5. But in your No. 1192 R. T., of the 10th October, the Government of India modified these views considerably in the following words:—

"The intention of the Government of India is not to order an absolute equalization of rates from Delhi and Agra to Calcutta and Bombay under all circumstances, based only on the mileage distance, but, on the principle enunciated in para. 8 of that letter, (No 1119 R. T.) on mileage tempered with the proper commercial principle of an even return on the capital expended."

Para. 8 of No. 1119 R. T. runs thus:—

"For the general welfare of the country it is immaterial whether its surplus produce finds an outlet *viâ* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, or other port, provided that the course of trade is unfettered by artificial obstacles. The lines of railway which the State has become instrumental in providing have been constructed for the purpose of carrying goods as well as passengers at the lowest rates consistent with yielding a fair and reasonable return on the capital laid out. As trade increases those rates will decrease, but the ultimate limit of legitimate competition between the various lines, must be regulated by their capabilities of making an equally fair profit from the traffic they carry."

The precise meaning of the words "equally fair profit" is not very evident, but read by the light of your letter No. 1192 R. T., His Excellency understands them as equivalent to "even return on the capital expended," that is, equal return.

6. The introduction of this "proper commercial principle of an even return on the capital expended" opens, in the opinion of this Government, a large field for conjecture and error. Indeed, this is almost admitted in your letter No. 1192 R. T., where you observe that it is, "almost impossible to fix rates, on theoretical principles which shall be absolutely fair to both railways." His Excellency in Council considers that it is not "almost impossible" but quite impossible to do this, and, therefore, that the proper plan is to fix rates on practical principles. The principle of equal mileage rates is simple, intelligible, and easily applied, in short, practical; but any attempt to fix rates with the object of ensuring an equal return upon the capital invested will assuredly lead to endless dispute and will fail to give satisfaction to trade.

7. I am to remark that on this question of a through grain rate from Delhi to the sea Government is dealing with the traffic of one station, or at most two (Delhi and Agra) and with the traffic in one article. It is not possible to fix the capital amount upon which the wheat traffic of Delhi is to give an even return. Further, though it is easy to arrive at the approximate average cost of carrying one unit of weight one unit of distance, it is universally allowed that to apply figures so obtained to particular instances leads to false conclusions.

8. Passing now to a consideration of the rates actually levied and of their effect on trade, it appears that the special rate of 12 annas a maund for grain from Delhi to Bombay, which was in force in September and October, 1881, had a very decided influence in developing traffic. The wheat trade from the Rajputana line to Bombay shows the following figures:—

July	1881	...	...	480 tons.
August	,,	...	...	462 ,,
September	,,	...	...	7,594 ,,
October	,,	...	...	12,521 ,,

The returns, however, do not state how much of this originated at Delhi.

From Delhi to Calcutta the traffic was—

July	...	...	...	108 tons.
August	...	...	...	3,673 ,,
September	...	...	...	5,249 ,,
October	...	...	...	2,290 ,,

the rate being Rs. 66 per 100 maunds, or 10½ annas a maund.

It is clear, therefore, that notwithstanding a differential rate of 1½ annas a maund in favour of Calcutta, the flow of the trade was towards Bombay.

9. On the 1st November, the Government of India acting through the Manager of the Rajputana Railway, raised the rate for wheat to 10 annas a maund from Delhi to Sabarmati, making the through rate to Bombay 15 annas 5 pies—an increase of 28 per cent.—the rate to Calcutta being fixed at 12 annas 8 pies. The premium to Calcutta being thus enhanced from 1½ to 2¾ annas. The effect upon the trade to Bombay was immediate, the weight carried in November fell to 6,148 tons, and in December to 2,352. To Calcutta the weights were 659 tons in November, and 2,537 in December. It has been suggested that this decline was due, not to the increase of rates, but to the exhaustion of stocks. This must be received with caution. It is at least remarkable that the stocks should have come to an end at the very time the rates were raised.

10. But whatever may be the facts as regards the exports from Delhi as a whole, the result of nearly doubling the difference in favour of Calcutta appears to have been very decided. In October the Bombay trade was about five times the Calcutta trade; in December the Calcutta trade exceeded that of Bombay. Figures for months subsequent to December are not available.

11. The Chamber of Commerce, on the 19th November, remonstrated against the changes made. Their letter was forwarded to you with my No. 3015, of the 3rd December. At the close of December, the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company reached India; it is thus expressed: "The principle now laid down by the Government of India; that an even return on the capital expended on each route should be arrived at, is one that in the Board's opinion will be very difficult to observe, and has hitherto, as far as experience in this and other countries indicates, not been possible of attainment." Again in February last the Chamber of Commerce made a further representation of their views in their letter of the 4th February, sent to you with my No. 374 of the 24th idem, and again, under date the 12th April, they recurred to the subject, this letter also being sent to the Government of India under cover of No. 846 of the 25th April.

12. The answer of the Government of India to these communications is contained in your No. 472 R. T. of the 19th May, to which I am now replying.

Two points, which are to some extent distinct, are treated in this letter; (1) the rates between Delhi and the ports; (2) the division of the Bombay rate between the Rajputana and Baroda Railways.

His Excellency the Governor in Council notices with satisfaction that on the first and more important question the Government of India have conceded, to a large extent, the principles for which he would contend; but His Excellency regrets that they have not returned fully to the position taken up in your letter No. 1119 R. T. of the 26th September last.

13. The axiom that in fixing rates the cost of carriage cannot be neglected, is fully accepted by this Government. The cost of carriage is one of the limits within which rates may vary, the tax which the trade will bear being the other. As the principal item in this cost of carriage, you mention coal; and you show that this is far more expensive on the Bombay than on the Calcutta route. The Chamber of Commerce examines this matter in some detail, and though their figures are full of clerical errors, the broad result obtained is true, *viz.*, that the difference in cost of fuel does not warrant the present differential rates in favour of Calcutta. It is evident that but a small proportion of the rate is absorbed by coal. The existing rates are—

	Annas.
Delhi to Bombay	13·5
Delhi to Calcutta	11·2
Difference	2·3

The figures given by you show that the expenditure on coal is for one maund carried:—

	Annas.
Delhi to Bombay	·972
Delhi to Calcutta	·166
Difference	·806

In respect to gradients I am to say that the effect of adverse gradients is chiefly felt in the consumption of fuel, and that the grades on two lines are not necessarily a true index to the comparative cost of working. Grades not infrequently nullify one another.

The Chamber of Commerce has fallen into error on this matter. They have not had the latest figures at their disposal, nor have they borne in mind that the Delhi-Calcutta traffic does not pass over the severe grades of the Allahabad-Jabalpur section of the East Indian Railway.

14. In para. 6 you say that the "Rajputana line cannot afford to carry at as low a rate as the East Indian, and that to keep up the charges on the latter to an equality with these on the former would be manifestly unjust to the country served by the East Indian." Letting the assertion as to the Rajputana line pass, I am to remark that no one here has ever urged that the East Indian rate should be "kept up." The object of Bombay is to have the Rajputana rate reduced, and the East India rate will certainly follow. The effect of the opening of the Rajputana line has not been in any way to "keep up" the rates of the East Indian. The rate on the East Indian line, before the Rajputana line was opened, was, it is believed, Rs. 78 for 100 maunds; it was reduced in September and October 1881, to Rs. 66, and it is now Rs. 70. The contention of the Bombay community is, that as the Government of India absolutely controls the East Indian Railway and the Rajputana line, it should, in order to enable Delhi wheat to compete at the ports, with that grown much nearer, fix, as the rate the lowest figure that will give a fair return on the cost of carriage. This rate, it would seem, should be determined for the Rajputana route—but should be made applicable to both routes—that is, in effect the position of the Chamber of Commerce.

15. The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company is, however, willing that the East Indian rate should be fixed at one anna per maund below the Bombay rate. This difference would, approximately, equalize the cost of coal.

16. I am to say that His Excellency in Council must continue to support the principle of equal mileage rates which has the great merit of simplicity, and will keep the subject free of the constantly recurring discussions which must be the result of theorizing. In every country with which His Excellency in Council is acquainted, inferior lines have in competition to carry at equal rates with superior ones. But, if the Government of India are unable to concur, His Excellency the Governor in Council recommends that a minimum rate should be fixed for the Bombay route without reference to the East Indian charge. If this minimum rate is such that it will enable the Delhi wheat to compete, in the Bombay market, with that grown in Gujarat and the country served by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a large proportion of it will certainly find its way to Bombay, no matter [illegible] from Delhi to Calcutta may be.

17. I have now to refer to the second subject of your letter under reply, *viz.*, the division of the through rate between the Rajputana and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railways. The views of the Government of India regarding it are set forth in para. 8.

This point is but slightly noticed by the Chamber; it does not affect them so closely as the general question; but it is noteworthy that they do not consider the position of the Government of India tenable. The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company strongly objects, and in the opinion of the Government of Bombay he is right in so doing.

18. The Agent, in accepting 4 annas 6 pies (the present rate) as the company's share of the grain rate from Delhi, has no doubt accepted a very low rate indeed, his object being to create a traffic in wheat between Delhi and Bombay, which, if it grows to any size, will, by its magnitude, compensate for the low charge. But to insist that the company shall reduce to the above figure the existing rate from Ahmedabad for all grain traffic from the Rajputana line would, it appears to His Excellency in Council, be a very strong measure, and one not required by the circumstances; and I am to say that this Government does not feel able to give the assurance asked for by the Government of India—in fact, as the Agent declines to give it, the Government is powerless to do so. The Agent is willing that from no station on the Rajputana line shall the *through* rate to Bombay exceed the through rate from Delhi, the necessary reduction being shared by the two lines in proportion to the local rates,—a fair and even liberal proposition.

19. The logical effect of the proposal of the Government of India would be the abolition of all special reduced through rates and this His Excellency in Council would deprecate as opposed to well-established railway practice, and to the development of special and profitable traffic.—I have &c.,

J. BONUS, Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Joint Secretary to Government.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT QUESTION.

At the meeting of the Corporation on Friday afternoon this question was discussed. There were present—Sir Frank H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I., Chairman, Messrs. Atmaram Pandurang, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Dr. Blanc, Messrs. T. Blaney, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. DeSouza, Dinanath Raghoonath Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, Goculdas Jugmohundas, D. E. Gostling, Homejee Curseljee Dady, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Jeomabhoy Laljee, D. S. Kemp, Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhai, Captain H. Morland, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, P. Peterson, Major A. B. Portman Messrs. Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Shantaram Narayen, J. Thorburn, Tribhowandas Munguldas, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I., and Colonel J. H. White.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, in the course of a speech which occupied more than an hour in reading, said he should treat the subject under three distinct heads, namely, 1st, the principles of assessment of different kinds or classes of properties in the city; 2nd, the past administration of the Assessment Department; and 3rd, the officers through whose want of administration and carelessness, &c., the Municipality and the rate-payers had chiefly suffered. Regarding the system of assessing several kinds of properties he remarked that there were in the city several kinds or classes of properties assessable for Municipal rates and taxes, such as 1, properties owned by Government; 2, properties owned by the Port Trust; 3, private properties on the Port Trust estate; 4, properties belonging to the Railway Companies; 5, vacant lands; 6, quarries 7, cocoanut plantations; 8, cotton and other mills and press companies' properties; 9, salt pans; 10, leasehold lands; 11, house property generally. As regards the assessment of Government buildings he agreed with the Town Council that "the Municipality did not receive the full amount of rates to which it was entitled." Since the year 1869 the Government had paid the Municipality a lump sum of Rs. 50,000 a year in lieu of Municipal rates on their properties. Since that year, as the Council observed, considerable additions have been made to the properties built and acquired by them, such as the Secretariate, the High Court, the Public Works Offices, the Post Office, the Telegraph Office, &c., &c. The Municipal rates leviable on them at the reduced rate of 8 per cent. had been estimated by the Council to amount to about Rs. 60,000 per annum. Thus the annual contribution paid by Government fell short by Rs. 10,000 a year. Repeated applications had been made to Government for an increase of the grant, but as yet without success. Now that they had such a liberal statesman as Lord Ripon at the head of the Government of India, whose inclinations hitherto had plainly appeared to be to do justice to the subjects of Her Majesty, in so far as it lies in his power, they might feel sure that he would, if matters were again represented to him, do justice to the Corporation by allowing them the amount which would be fairly due in commutation of rates leviable on Government properties. He would, therefore, with the Chairman's permission, propose a rider to the first of his propositions to the effect "that, in the opinion of the Corporation, Government do not contribute a sufficient amount to the Municipality, as would be due on account of consolidated rates leviable on their properties, and requests the Municipal Commissioner to respectfully again represent the matter to Government, and, if necessary, to the Government of India, and also to represent that when the amendments of the Act come on for consideration by the Legislative Council, the Government may be pleased to get the exemption clause from section 77 of the Act expunged."

The Chairman here referred to rule 8, which said that written speeches were not to be read without the permission of the meeting. He had not the slightest objection himself to Mr. Goculdas reading his speech, but he must put the question to the vote.

Mr. Peterson thought it was a matter for congratulation that the Corporation were approaching an epoch when the right to read written speeches was not assumed as a matter of course.

The Corporation permitted Mr. Goculdas to continue reading his speech.

Mr. Goculdas, continuing, said with regard to the assessment of Port Trust properties, he thought it was desirable that, as recommended by the Council, measures should be taken to recoup the heavy loss which the Municipal revenue had sustained from year to year, and which was expected to increase in proportion to the accession of properties made almost every year, by the Trust. The Corporation was aware that the Port Trust paid the Municipality Rs. 60,000 a year as a contribution in lieu of the consolidated rates on their properties. This contribution was made in pursuance of the provision of the Port Trust Act; but that arrangement was to terminate on the 25th June next. From the elaborate statement which appeared at page 21 of the Council's report, it would be seen that the sum due to the Municipality for the consolidated rate at 8 per cent. on the valuation of properties held by the Trust amounted to Rs. 1,19,000 exclusive of rates due on the new and extensive warehouses and other buildings amounting to a further sum of over Rs. 30,000—thus the contribution falling short by Rs. 90,000 annually. It was desirable, therefore, that when the present arrangement expired in June next, the Commissioner should be requested to take such steps in the matter as to assess the Port Trust properties annually in the same manner as other properties, and levy rates on them according to the nett income shown in the Administration Report of the Trustees. Regarding the private properties built on the Port Trust estate, he could not agree with the Council in their conclusion, that the exemption on account of ground-rent paid by the house-owners to the Port Trust should not be allowed to them from the assessment of their buildings; because, as the solicitors to the Corporation advised, the valuation of land, being included in the amount paid by the Port Trust, the exemption should be allowed to the persons who had erected buildings on the same. As to the Railway Companies' property, they could not do otherwise than agree with the Council and the Commissioner, that the properties owned by these companies should be thoroughly assessed on their estimated value, and rates levied on them as in the case of other properties. There was hardly any difficulty in assessing these properties. They could be assessed on the same basis on which the estimate of the valuation of Government properties was formed by a committee appointed by Government, namely, by taking the cost of the property, and estimating its assessed value at a certain percentage on the total cost. It was to be regretted, as the Commissioner observed in para. 18 of his remarks, that much of the railway property had escaped assessment, or had been under-assessed. It was surprising to find the Assessor, in his explanation, saying that "no remarks from him on this subject appears to be necessary." The Commissioner remarked on the subject, "I do not understand why Mr. Hutchinson, as the head of the Assessment Department, considers that such a state of things calls for no explanation from him." It was gratifying to learn, however, that Mr. Ollivant had taken steps to improve matters, and he (Mr. Goculdas) hoped that when the new assessment book was placed in their hands, they would find that these properties had been brought on the new register as intimated by him, and assessed at fair valuation. In reference to the assessment of vacant lands, he thought that the Corporation would concur with the conclusions of the Council and the Commissioner, that such lands should all be brought on to the register and assessed on their estimated value as provided by the Act. Regarding the assessment of quarries, it might be noted that some of them being very valuable, were not fairly assessed. In assessing these quarries, what the department had to ascertain was simply the letting value at which they might have been let for the previous year, and taking that as its basis to fix the valuation for the year accordingly. The owner having nothing to do with the contractors' profits, should not be charged on the same. The attention of either the Council or the Commissioner did not seem to have been directed to the question of the allowance of 50 per cent. deducted from the valuations of cocoanut plantations, while the Act distinctly prescribed an allowance of only 10 per cent., and that on other plantations which required more manuring and watering, 10 per cent. deduction was only allowed. He had carefully gone over the evidence recorded by the committee of the Council, and he found no trace of an explanation on the subject. It was to be hoped that under the new organization of the department such unprincipled allowances would be done away with. The subject of the proper system of assessment of mills and press companies' properties was one of great importance, and though he was fully prepared to discuss it, yet he thought it was desirable in the interests of the Municipality that as appeals against the assessments of certain of such properties were *sub judice*, the consideration of a proper system of assessment of these properties might be postponed until the next Budget meeting, by which time they would know the decisions of legal tribunals in the matter. How these properties had been unequally assessed before 1880 could be seen on reference to the statements on the subject attached to the evidence recorded by the committee. In the case of salt pans the Council and the Commissioner had also omitted to notice the irregular deduction allowed to owners, as in the case of cocoanut plantations. These pans were assessed upon their produce as ascertained from the books of the Collector of Salt Revenue. When they were worked by their owners, a deduction of ten per cent. was allowed on the produce similarly as in other properties, but in those cases where the pans were leased to Koombis, a deduction of one-half or 50 per cent. was allowed. How unfair had been this system could be easily imagined. Under the new organization they would not see such an unfair system continued any longer. The system as to the leasehold lands was equally faulty. The owners of leasehold lands had almost escaped from assessments. They did not pay in any shape or form. There were several holdings of such lands in the city, and though their owners derived benefits from them without incurring the risks incidental to other properties, they paid no rates. Several of such holdings were very valuable, but none of them had been assessed up to the present time. The valuations of these lands could be ascertained without the least difficulty. The Act provided for the assessment of all lands, and why should these be exempted? Coming to the question of past administration of the department, Mr. Goculdas said it was in the middle of 1869 that the department was re-organized under Mr. Hutchinson. Up till then the Assessment and Collection Departments were working together, when they were separated. Mr. Arthur Crawford, the then Commissioner, in his memorandum on the re-distribution of the duties of the Assessing and Collecting Departments, laid down very important rules for the conduct of those departments. The Assessor then began to work with a staff of assistants and other officers. During the years 1866 to 1869 the Assessment and Collection Departments were working under that notorious ward system, quite different from the one which they were about to adopt under the new scheme of organization. In 1864 and 1865, the years when the share mania was at its height, and when service was not so cheap as now, the cost of the department was as follows:—In 1864, Rs. 15,121; in 1865, Rs. 13,001. The Assessment Department was reorganised under Mr. Hutchinson in 1869 at a cost nearly four times as that in 1865. In 1869 the number of properties assessed were 20,853, and their rateable value was Rs. 1,39,41,290. Mr. Goculdas quoted at great length several extracts from the Commissioners remarks on the Town Council's report, showing how the Assessment Book was clumsily prepared, how very few traces could be found by the Commissioner of the examination of certain percentage of properties by the Assessor as a check on the inspectors work, how alterations were made in the Assessment Book after appeals had been disposed of, and how subsequent alterations were made without reason or authority often by the First Assistant on the side of reductions. The Assessor defended such faulty system on the ground that it met with the approval of former Commissioners. But he (Mr. Goculdas) thought that the Assessor must be mistaken if he imagined that the members of the Corporation were simpletons, and would believe in his theory by the mere assertion that the late Commissioners had much faith in the same. If Mr. Crawford was informed that the gentleman whom he had re-introduced into the Municipality, and whom he set to work the new organization under the strict provisions of the rules which he had laid down, and which had not in many respects been attended to, allowed the whole system to be worked in a loose and unsatisfactory manner, there was not the least doubt that he would not have come to any other conclusion than that arrived at by Mr. Ollivant, namely, that "no one would have approved of the want of system which, on inquiry into the records of several years, proves to have existed in practice." These found in the records that in 1869 there were within the city limits 20,853 properties of the rateable value of Rs. 1,39,41,290. In 1879 they had 25,633 properties of the rateable value of Rs. 1,14,93,417. Between 1869 and 1879, 3,702 houses were newly built, representing a valuation of Rs. 15,00,119; while the approximate value of houses pulled down during that period had been estimated by the Council, and not disputed by the Assessor, to be Rs. 3,00,000. The Assessor, in all his reports from 1869 to 1879, had shown a decline in valuation during the whole of the period, excepting in 1877, when he had shown an increase of Rs. 3,11,030. From this the meeting would see that the valuation decreased during the previously mentioned period as follows:—

	Rs.
Value in 1869	1,39,41,290
Do. in 1879	1,14,93,417
	24,47,873
Add increase in valuation of newly-built houses	15,00,119
	39,47,992
Deduct approximate value of houses pulled down	3,00,960
	36,47,992

They would thus see that the decline appeared to be Rs. 36,47,992, when 3,702 properties were added to the city. When he (Mr. Goculdas) moved in the matter in 1879, he roughly estimated the decline to be about 32 lakhs, but when actual facts were placed before them they found that it had exceeded his estimate by nearly 4½ lakhs, and showed that the valuation of properties had declined 38 per cent. as compared with 1869. This decline of assessments between 1869 and 1879 amounted, as already shown, to be 36½ lakhs, representing a loss of income exceeding 4 lakhs. The Commissioner, by reason of his having no personal experience of this alleged decline, as he only joined the Municipality in the middle of 1881, could not naturally lead them to a conclusion on this important point. However, taking the report of the Council, which the Corporation had already adopted, in addition to the comments of the Commissioner in regard to two most important points on which the Assessor had laid great stress in his defence, they could not come to any other conclusion than that arrived at by the Council, viz., that the falling off in assessments was directly due to the improper and careless administration of the department, and that the result had been a very heavy loss to the Municipality, and that the city had suffered from unequal assessments. Let them now consider the remarks of the Council and the Assessor's explanation on the subject of the decline of assessments, for on this subject hinges the main question whether the decline in assessments was due to the actual depreciation in the valuations of properties by the fall in rents, as alleged by the Assessor, or to an utter improper administration of the department. With the facts before them the solution of this problem did not seem to be so difficult as it appeared at first sight. No one denied that rents had fallen to some extent in some parts of the city, such as the Fort and Malabar Hill; but the question was whether this fall materially affected the enormous decline in assessments which they were now considering, taking into account the rise in rents in the native town, more particularly in the eastern portion, the extensive additions made by the erection of so many as 3,700 new houses, by the development of properties on the Port Trust estate, and by an important extension of their mill industry, besides the unauthorized over-assessments noticed in his previous remarks. The Assessor contended that the decline was due to fall in rents, and puts forward, in support of his defence, extracts from the reports of several Commissioners and the Town Council; but he failed to show by any positive testimony whether the Commissioners referred to or the Council had ever specially directed their attention to this important subject, or based their opinions on the reports of the Assessor himself as presented to them. The speaker need not tell them that public attention was hardly pointed to this subject before 1879. However, they found that since the year 1877 the Chairmen of the Town Council (Mr. Maclean and Dr. Blaney), while presenting their Annual Budgets, expressed their doubts as to the alleged decline of assessments shown from year to year. They would also notice from the figures he would just place before them how in all the wards of the city assessments had increased in several properties during a single year, namely, in 1880, in comparision with 1879:—

Ward.	Properties.	Assets. In 1879.	Assets. In 1880.	Percentage of increase.
Fort	62	Rs. 1,66,994	Rs. 2,19,420	30
Mandvie	103	1,20,956	1,88,706	55
Bhooleshwar	84	84,303	1,17,211	39
Oomercarry	66	79,848	1,14,829	43
Girgaum	33	46,377	62,999	35
Mahim and Camateepoora	37	29,742	35,278	70
Total	385	5,19,240	7,38,512	42 per cent.

The Corporation would thus see that while the

on 27 June, 2017

average percentage of decline between 1869 and 1879 was 38 per cent., the increase in only 385 properties in a single year was at an average of 42 per cent. Would they ever believe that rents increased in all these wards in a single year to that extent? The last revision of assessment was made in 1880, and the result showed that in the reassessment of only 8,058 properties, being about a third of the total number assessable in the city, there was an increase of Rs. 8,65,690, and a decrease of Rs. 5,51,419, showing a net increase of Rs. 3,26,126 against the valuation for 1879. The decrease above stated was chiefly attributable to the heavy reduction in the assessments of mills and press companies' properties on a new basis, which the Assessor had himself declared to be unfair. Such a result in the net increase of assessments in a single year had never been known in the history of the past administration since 1866. During the year 1880 the total number of properties found to be under-assesssed was 7,673 (or a third of the whole number), as they would find from the Assessor's own report for that year. Mr. Grant, the late Commissioner caused a list to be prepared of 385 properties found to be greatly under-assessed at the last revision. The valuation of them in 1879 was Rs. 5,19,240, while in 1880 they were assessed for Rs. 7,38,512, or increased by Rs. 2,19,270. Mr. Grant called upon the Assessor to explain and account for the causes of those excessive under-assessments. After three seminders extending over a period of over two months, the Assessor made some remarks against the valuations of about a third of the number for which explanation was required, leaving two-thirds quite unexplained. In the list above referred to, which members would find in the Town Council's records, they would notice the explanation given by him to be vague, and, when thoroughly scrutinised, found to disprove almost wholly the reasons assigned. The reasons for the increase given by the Assessor were, enlargement, improvement, rebuilding, in some cases new erections of buildings, improvement in rents, and owners not appealing in time, &c. Mr. Grant, not feeling satisfied with this explanation, by his memo. No. 356 of 12th January, 1881, referred back the list to him, asking him to show distinctly when the rents were increased on what account, when and what particular improvements were effected to the houses in question, when they were rebuilt or enlarged, &c. But the Assessor had up to the present time (more than 19 months) not rendered the required explanation. Mr. Goculdas mentioned a number of cases from the said list in which the explanation of the Assessor was disproved by facts, such as some houses were neither enlarged nor improved, &c., for seven or nine years, while their assessments were increased only in 1880. How untenable were the grounds the Assessor's theory about the alleged decline in rents had been successfully shown by Mr. Ollivant while commenting on the two important points of the Assessor's contention. These points were, that the Council felt satisfied that the revision of a third of the properties made in 1880 fairly represented the rateable value of property, that the valuation included new properties aggregating Rs. 8,66,747, and that the rental on which that the entire valuation was based included police and lighting rates paid by the tenants to the landlords, which previously to 1878 were not so included as they were then leviable from the occupiers direct; yet, with this double cause of accretion, the whole rateable value amounted to Rs. 1,17,82,525, whereas the rateable value in 1873 was Rs. 1,26,71,816. Therefore the valuation of 1873 was excessive and the subsequent decline justifiable. The Council never said that that revision of a portion of the properties made in 1880 did ever fairly represent the valuation of all properties of the city; neither, as the Commissioner rightly remarks, is there anything in the records which shows that "the landlords instead of the occupiers being charged with police and lighting rates raised the rental on which the valuation was based." With regard to the other point of the Assessor's contention as to the decline in 1873 being justifiable on the ground that the valuations of certain properties in 1880 were much less than those of 1873 which were reduced in appeals in 1874, there was nothing to show that the [illegible] properties came under revision, and the cases of reduction in appeals [illegible] such cases had not been satisfactorily accounted for; and it was more the Commissioner's unemphatically said that [illegible] some few cases on the spot, which I have referred to be made shows that the standard inaccurate. He (the speaker) thought that it was not desirable, after the facts placed before the Corporation to take up their time further in showing that the real cause of the decline was regular system of assessments, and that properties in most cases, more particularly those of several wealthy and influential landlords, had been to a great measure underassessed, as the Council had sufficiently shown in their elaborate report. The inquiry of the Council and the Commissioner clearly demonstrated that unauthorized reductions had been made in the assessments from time to time, in several cases without appeals, in several against the result of inspectors' inquiries, and in some against the house-owners' own returns. In the list of properties of several wealthy landlords which they found in the Council's records, the noticeable feature was that valuations were decreased from time to time, not only in the absence of returns furnished by them, but reduced year after year in most cases without appeals. Mr. Goculdas continued:—Gentlemen, for the present, I believe, I have sufficiently shown to you that the Assessor's contention about the decline of assessments, not being borne out by facts, falls to the ground, and that the real cause of the decline has been the indiscriminate and unjustifiable reductions in the valuations made by him and his subordinates, chiefly the First Assistant. Regarding the unequal assessments, I need only refer you to that bulky volume, the printed Assessment Book for 1880, wherein you will find lots of instances of such unequal assessments in almost every part of the city. What has actually happened is simply this, that many properties of several influential house-owners have, for reasons best known to the department, been under-assessed, while several of those of poor and helpless widows and orphans and other ignorant people have been over-assessed: the result being that the Municipality has suffered a serious loss of revenue, and the ratepayers from unequal assessments. With regard to my third propisition, that the Assessor and his First Assistant, have been found to be grossly careless in the performance of their duties and have seriously neglected the interests of the Municipality, I need only say a few words. In the remarks which I have already made I believe I have clearly shown, not only from the report of the Council, but also from the Commissioner's remarks, that the Assessor did not only not conform to the rules with which he was armed by Mr. Crawford when he joined the Municipality in 1869; not only that he evaded the preparation and submission of certain daily and monthly checks which he was ordered by Mr. Hope and Mr. Peile to submit; not that he did not keep the Assessment Book in the manner provided by the Act, but allowed unauthorised corrections to be made in it after it was authenticated by the Commissioner; not that he kept a correct record of the inspectors' field books or of the appeals received and disposed of, but reduced valuations or allowed reductions to be made in the valuations without sufficient reason or authority, and thus neglected the interests of the Municipality which were entrusted to his charge. The extenuating circumstance urged by him in his defence is that he had to work with an inefficient staff. Against this I cannot help noticing that he himself employed such persons under him, or continued their employment, who would not have been employed in a well-organized and trained department. It can hardly be expected from the subordinates of a department that they should carry out the orders and instructions of their head, who they well knew did not in his turn carry out the orders of his superiors. The Assessor, in a circular to his inspectors in 1876, issued important instructions, but when they were not carried out, he himself took no measures in the matter. As an instance of this, I will just read to you the last portion of that circular containing the Assessor's instructions to his inspectors when they were set to work for the revision for 1877. The Assessor says: "The inspectors are further warned that if, when testing their work, I find several instances of under-assessment in their ward, I will take this circumstance as evidence of their having been dishonest, and will on this assumption dismiss them without proof of their having actually taken any bribe, because it is not always easy to obtain this in such cases." Several cases of under-assessments were actually found after that révision, but no steps seem to have been taken by him, and he continued the same inspectors until the date of his administration. His First Assistant, so well known to the house-owning interests in the city, has, as Mr. Ollivant has remarked, made alterations in the assessments, apparently without any reason or authority whatever, and, as far as he (the Commissioner) has been able to ascertain, on the side of reduction. With these facts before us, gentlemen, I think we can come to on other conclusion but that these two responsible officers, by reason of their conduct, have forfeited our confidence; and it is simply ridiculous that at a time when the Corporation was about to pronounce their opinion on the conduct of these officers they should have been allowed to retire in the manner indicated in the Commissioner's letter. It is strange to find the Assessor going on leave at this juncture, and that in order to entitle himself to the benefit of a full pension he should fall sick, and when the present leave expires, obtain a further long leave. His First Assistant retires also at this crisis. However, let us by our vote to-day show that we are not unmindful of the interests of the general body of ratepayers, whose interests have suffered at the hands of the said officers, and declare that they have by their conduct forfeited the confidence of the Corporation.

Mr. Peterson rose to a point of order. In one part of his motion Mr. Goculdas asked them to declare that Mr. Hutchinson and his First Assistant had been grossly careless in the performance of their duties, &c. But both these officers were officers appointed under section 49 of the Act, which vested the power of appointment and dismissal entirely in the Commissioner, subject only to the proviso that the consent not of the Corporation, but of the Town Council, was necessary in a case where the Commissioner wished to dismiss an officer whose salary was more than Rs. 300. Was it therefore in order for the Corporation to consider whether Mr. Hutchinson had forfeited their confidence? He did not think it was in order. It might be said that if it was the pleasure of the Corporation to pass a resolution the effect of which would be null and void, there was no reason why they should not do so. But against that he urged that they were there, in the words of the Act, for the better government of the city. In the present case the Commissioner was the only officer responsible, by the constitution of the Corporation, to the Corporation, and he was within his conviction when he said that, in his opinion, it would be quite as reasonable to ask the Corporation to declare that the Bishop of Bombay had forfeited their confidence. (Laughter, and hear, hear.)

The Chairman said it was quite clear that by the Act the appointment and the dealing generally with such officers as those mentioned in the section referred to by Mr. Peterson were entirely in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner. The Corporation might pass such a vote in regard to the Commissioner of Police, but it did not follow that on that account the Government would withdraw their confidence from that officer. He failed to see that there was much good to be got by it, but he hardly considered the Corporation were out of order in voting on such a matter.

Mr. Peterson.—You decide the motion is in order?

The Chairman.—Yes.

Mr. Peterson said it would be a great convenience if separate votes were taken on each of the subjects included in Mr. Goculdas's resolution.

This was agreed to.

Mr. Peterson said he desired to secure a guarantee from the Chairman that the Corporation would have the privilege of voting separately upon each question contained in Mr. Goculdas' resolution. He proposed to deal with the invitation Mr. Goculdas had addressed to them to declare that Mr. Hutchinson had forfeited their confidence. The subject of house-assessment was one with which he was not familiar, nor had the speech which had just been read or the books printed materially assisted him. He was bound, however, to say that he never had less hesitation as to what his vote should be in a matter not of itself an easy one, than on the present occasion. He would ask them to consider their position with regard to this matter. They had before them for final disposal the report of the Committee of the Council, the judgment of the Council on that report, and the decision of the Municipal Commissioner, who was certainly under the Act solely responsible for the conduct of the officers under him. In those circumstances if Mr. Hutchinson had come to the Corporation and said, "In my opinion a grave injustice is being done me by the proposal of the Commissioner," and he (Mr. Peterson) were to waive doubt whether the matter was one with which the Corporation had anything to do, he would have felt bound to go into the whole matter. He was a servant under authority like Mr. Hutchinson, and he held that it was of the essence of the efficiency of a great administration that every officer, from the highest to the lowest, should be satisfied that in case of any dispute in regard to the way in which he performed his duty he could secure a fair appeal to competent authorities. Therefore it appeared to him that if Mr. Hutchinson had lodged with them an appeal against the decision of the Commissioner they would be bound—always supposing their competence—to go carefully into the question. But this was not the position which Mr. Hutchinson assumed. As he read Mr. Hutchinson's statement, he took it that he acquiesced in the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner. The Assessor did not by any means admit everything the Commissioner regarded as proved against him, and he (Mr. Peterson) was glad that it was not necessary for him to consider whether Mr. Hutchinson or the Commissioner was right in every particular. He thought that as men having a feeling of trust and confidence in their administrative officers, they should accept the state of matters as it was handed up to them. They were not asked to revise the finding of the Municipal Commissioner with the intention of getting a more favourable verdict for Mr. Hutchinson, and he thought it unfair that they should go into the whole matter with the view of securing a verdict more unfavourable to Mr. Hutchinson than that already given. These preliminary objections he took. If he was to go on to discuss the rights and wrongs of the thing, he did not know how to express strongly enough the reluctance he felt to the method proposed in this case. Mr. Hutchinson worked under the Municipal Commissioner, and the Commissioners who were over him before Mr. Ollivant were responsible for the state of things which Mr. Goculdas had with such detail again described to them. It could not be denied that the Commissioners were responsible, and if the Corporation called anyone to account it should be the Commissioner who had gone away, and not the Assessor. They could not get at the Commissioner who had accepted that state of things, and had allowed it to continue. Assuming that the state of things had been as bad as the indictment said, was it just, because they could not lay their hands on the Municipal officers responsible to them, that they should attack the subordinate officer? He could conceive of nothing more unfair or calculated to spread discontent and dissatisfaction among the numerous ranks of the employés of the Municipality. Why, the walls were ringing with the praises of the Municipal Commissioners who had left them! He had never taken objection to the copious use of adjectives in sounding the praises of the Commissioners who had gone away; but what possible effect could the praises of a body like theirs have upon the present holders of offices if they understood that every five years the Corporation then sitting might take away with a breath all the praises their predecessors had given—something not more valuable than a breath? The old Egyptians used to have a skeleton brought out at their banquets, in order that they might not be too hilarious. A resolution of this kind, if passed, would be such a skeleton to the present worthy and able Municipal Commissioner. (Laughter.) It would be a standing reminder to him that no matter in what language his praises were being sung at that moment, there was even now passing the Civil Service a beardless youth who would some day be given to understand that the administration of his predecessors was as faulty as could possibly be conceived. The resolution meant really the consideration of the conduct of former Corporations, and he had no doubt that the Corporation of 20 years' hence would be of opinion that the present members all round were a very indifferent set of people. It would be an entire waste of time for the Corporation to consider, in the manner proposed by Mr. Goculdas, the faults and defects, assuming them to be as grievous as he painted them, of an administration not now responsible. In his opinion, all that they had to do with the faults and mistakes of their predecessors was to benefit by them. When he recalled the praises lavished on the Commissioner primarily responsible for the shortcomings, he considered it was little short of cowardice to fall foul of a subordinate officer.

Mr. Dinanath Raghonath Khote said he admitted that the system on which the Assessment Department was worked was somewhat loose and defective in its operations. He also admitted that in minor details of routine work the discipline and general administration of the department were not quite in conformity with the rules supposed to have been laid down for its guidance—rules which merely existed in theory without their ever being observed in practice. This was what they came to when they generalized the subject. But all this he submitted did not constitute an offence—at all events an offence of such a serious nature as to warrant their bringing it within the so-called penal clauses of the Municipal Act. Nay, more than this, he said it was a *non sequitur* of these trivial irregularities that the department had failed in the performance of its legitimate duties. The question was, who was to blame if the machinery was not perfect in its appointments? They all knew it for a fact that the Assessor had repeatedly condemned the inefficiency of his establishment, and applied to the Town Council and Corporation for sanction to improve its status and place it on a sound and efficient footing; and if those in whom the power was vested turned a deaf ear to all his just and reasonable demands, really it would be doing him a most grievous injustice if they now took him to task for what the superior authorities did not then choose to listen to. (Question.) He (Mr. Dinanath) for one would pause before he consented to become a party to such grave injustice. (Hear, hear.) After the searching investigation they had into the affairs of the Assessment Department for more than a year or so, it was now found out that the establishment required to be thoroughly and efficiently reorganized. This by itself was *prima facie* proof that the organization as it existed was materially defective, and that the Town Council and the Corporation were utterly wrong in denying Mr. Hutchinson the opportunity and the appliances he had asked for with a view to the remodelling of the establishment under his control. Let them now turn to the more important question, the gravamen of the charge against Mr. Hutchinson—he meant the question of the serious loss of revenue to the Municipality. Those who had studied the subject with an unbiassed mind could not have failed to observe the steady and progressive decline in the letting value of house property in Bombay since 1870. In some instances the depreciation in value had even amounted to something like 30 or 40 per cent. This was a fact which could not be denied. It was a truism which every holder of property in the town knew to his cost, and the speaker was prepared to prove it if that were necessary. But they need not go so far; they found it recorded in some of the annual reports of the Town Council and the Corporation. The speaker had received some particulars bearing on the subject from a well-known gentleman in Bombay, Mr. Mathuradas Lowjee, who was the holder or in charge of four or five properties situated in different parts of the city. It appeared that the net annual income of his properties in 1871 exceeded the income in 1880 by about 25 to 30 per cent. There was one other fact in connection with this statement which was of very great significance, and that was that the assessments of all these properties were in excess of the actual rental derived from them. This was one of the numerous instances in which it might be said that the Municipality had not suffered at the hands of the department or under the defective system under which the Assessor worked. Now if they allowed the decline since 1870, *à fortiori* the continual reductions in the assessments since that time were fully justifiable. The speaker, of course, granted that in the absence of a fixed principle of assessment, isolated instances of unequal assessment might have arisen. But they had to deal with the question as a whole, bearing in mind that no two assessors, however able and experienced they might be, could agree, and be precise in fixing the letting value of any single house in the town. The only safeguard against an injudicious exercise of the responsible functions of this department lay in importing into the establishment intelligent and highly-paid subordinates of unimpeachable honesty and integrity. He would press upon their consideration the advisability of their adopting the suggestion thrown out by the Municipal Commissioner in his report, in which he recommended the appointment of Committees of the Corporation to co-operate with him. This would ensure them against any mistake or error of judgment in future. If the thorough reorganization which they had adopted as the inevitable result of the last investigation be so far successful as to bring in more revenue to the Municipality, and he had no doubt that it would under the present improved system and the direct supervision of their present Municipal Commissioner, then Mr. Dinanath said that some share of the credit of that enhancement of revenue would be due to Mr. Hutchinson. Since the year 1873 Mr. Hutchinson had repeatedly suggested that some independent inquiry should be made on the subject of [illegible] annual report of 1871 in particular was worthy of note. In that report he had actually recommended the appointment of a Committee to inquire into and investigate the cause of the decline in the value of house property. They would thus see that it was he who originally called for the inquiry, and thereby gave the Corporation the first impetus. Now, the speaker asked, in all frankness, whether this could be the conduct of a person who might reasonably be charged with "seriously neglecting the interests of the Municipality." He declared that the charge was unfounded. He would not say malicious but preposterous. And here again he repeated that they would be lending themselves to the perpetration of a most flagrant piece of injustice if they found Mr. Hutchinson guilty on this count. He (Mr. Dinanath) need not here dwell upon his long services, and the satisfaction he had given to all his superiors in the discharge of his duties. All this was summed up in the sentence which they found in para 31 of the report of the Commissioner:—"But I believe that he has honestly endeavoured to do his duty, and I am very glad to record the fact that there is an accumulation of evidence as to the satisfactory estimation in which his services were held by my predecessors." With these few observations the speaker entirely and emphatically protested against the motion proposed by Mr. Goculdas in reference to the Assessment Department. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar said it was worthy of remark that the Municipal Assessor had supplied to the committee which had been appointed to make the inquiry the materials for evidence from old books and files which were once ordered to be destroyed. This showed that Mr. Hutchinson had no object in stifling the inquiry, but that he wanted to assist the Town Council as much as the materials at his disposal enabled him to do. This point was worth noticing; because if Mr. Hutchinson had thought that the committee would reflect seriously on his conduct and character as Assessor, he would surely have never brought forward all the materials he had with him. The speaker admitted that there were errors of over and under assessment, and that there had been mistakes and omissions and shortcomings; but he would ask if the entire blame were to be laid at the doors of the Assessor. If they went closely into the matter it would be found that it was not the Municipal Assessor alone who was blameable, but it would be seen that some of the past Municipal Commissioners, as well as the Town Council and the Corporation, were to blame, as they did not carefully go into the question of the decline of assessment at the proper time. Mr. Javerilal, in pointing out the numerous difficulties under which the Assessor had to work, said that some landlords kept a correct book of rent for themselves, and another to be presented to the Assessor. Sometimes tenants were tutored to give false information as to the rent which they paid. While the inspectors in the Health and Engineering Departments received a salary of from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per month, the inspectors in the Assessment Department got about Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 each per month. It could, therefore, be easily imagined that persons employed on such poor pay could not be expected to be persons of perfect integrity; and these were the men upon whom the Assessor had to depend for information. The Assessor had to carry on the responsible duties of his office with a defective organization, and he (Mr. Javerilal) could not see why gross negligence should be attributed to Mr. Hutchinson.

The Corporation then adjourned on the motion of Mr. Raghonath Khote.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations to be held on Friday, the 1st September, at 3 p.m.:—

I. The following paper will be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 894, dated 20th August, 1882, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bill (No. 4 of 1882) to amend the Salt Act of 1873.

II.—Bills and Orders of the day.—

1. Bill No. 5 of 1882, a Bill to provide for the levy of fees for the use of public landing-places. *First reading.*

2. Bill No. 6 of 1882, a Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878. *First reading.*

AMENDMENTS OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

A BILL ("No. 6 of 1882, to amend the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878") was published in a *Bombay Government Gazette* on Saturday. The following is the "Statement of Objects and Reasons":—The object of this Bill is to amend the present Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 in certain respects which are considered to be of pressing importance. In the first place, the accounts of the Bombay Municipality are made up, under the present law, for the calendar year, that is to say, from the first day of January, while those of the district municipalities are made up for the official year, that is to say, from the first day of April. It is deemed desirable that the practice of the Bombay Municipality should be brought into harmony with that of other municipalities, and that the necessary changes for this purpose should be made in the law.

The carrying out of this measure involves verbal amendments in certain sections of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878; in particular, section 7, to enable a convenient day in the last four months preceding the 1st April, 1883, to be fixed for the ratepayers' general election and also the continuance of the present Municipal Corporation until the 1st April, 1883, as well as provision for the levy of rates, taxes and other matters during the quarter ending the 31st March, 1883.

Again, as the list of persons qualified to be elected and appointed members of the Corporation and of persons qualified to vote at rate-payers' elections, has already been published by the Municipal Commissioner, the Bill provides that this list shall be sufficient for the purposes of the next general elections and appointment.

It has also been considered desirable to extend the period for which the Corporation is appointed from two years, to three years, and this is provided in the Bill.

There are two other matters which it has been decided, by the desire of the Corporation, should be provided for in this Bill, namely, that the Corporation should have power to make the Secretary of the Town Council the grant of a personal allowance in addition to his monthly salary for long and approved service; and also to give gratuities to the widows and orphans of Municipal employés who have died before the expiration of their service. Sections 10 and 11 of the Bill have been added with this object. Owing to the want of such provision in the present Acts, the Corporation have hitherto been prevented from making the suitable increase in the salary of the Secretary they would have wished to make; while, in consequence of rule 22 of the Pension Rules, which form part of the bye-laws made by the Municipal Commissioner with the concurrence of the Town Council, confirmed by the Corporation and sanctioned by Government in 1878, being found *ultra vires*, having regard to the wording of Section 137 of Municipal Acts, much delay in granting the compassionate allowances has been occasioned, involving considerable hardship to the persons concerned.

Although there are many other important alterations and amendments to be made in the existing Municipal Acts, which are at present under consideration, it is not thought desirable to postpone in the meantime the carrying out of the change of the Municipal year from the calendar to the official year, while it is essential that the grant of compassionate allowances should be legalized at the earliest possible opportunity.

POONA HOG-HUNTING CHASES.

THESE races will be held near Kirkee on Wednesday, 6th September, 1882.

STEWARDS.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Hon'ble Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I.; Major General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., and Colonel J. Hills, C.B.

COMMITTEE.—Colonel Burnett, D.A.G.; Captain French, R. A.; Captain Beaver, R. A.; Major St. Paul, R. B.; A. Jardine, Esq. Hony. Secretary; Major Mansel.

[illegible] Rs. 300 added. A steeplechase for Arabs and country-breds. Country-breds, 12 stone, Arabs 11 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Winners on the flat or across country, once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 10.

THE GRAND ANNUAL.—About Rs. 500 added. A steeplechase for all horses. Walers 12 st. 7 lbs., C.B.'s 11st., Arabs 10 st. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., thrice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners on the flat or over hurdles of any race, value Rs. 500 and over, 7lbs. extra; twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra; in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 16. About 3 miles.

THE DELCAN CHASE.—About Rs. 250, for Arabs and country-bred ponies. Arabs 11-7, C. B.'s 10-7; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 4 lbs. Entrance Rs. 5 About 1½ miles.

THE MERCHANT'S PURSE.—About Rs. —, presented by the merchants of Poona. A steeplechase for all gallowys. Weight, 14 hands to carry 11 st.; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Winners on the flat or over hurdles of a race, value Rs. 500; once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs.; in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 5.

THE HIE-OVER CHASE.—About Rs. 150 for Arab and C.-B. ponies. 13 hands and under. Arabs 11-7, country-breds 10-7; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5.

RULES.

1. The Chases to be run under the G. N. H. Rules, except where otherwise provided for.
2. All owners entering horses must subscribe one gold mohur to the funds.
3. Horses and ponies running to be *bona fide* the property of officers on full pay in the Army, Navy or Civil Services, covenanted and uncovenanted.
4. The decision of the Stewards to be final on all points.
5. Four horses in *bona fide* separate interests must start with a view to win, or the added money will not be given.
6. Any one riding over the course after it is closed will be prohibited from running a horse.
7. Five per cent. deducted from each lottery and pari mutuel to go to the fund.
8. Entries to close on 1st September. Colours to be sent with entries.
9. Gentlemen riders in every race.
10. All horses and ponies that have to be measured are to be at the Veterinary School at 4 P.M. on September 1. Certificates of measurements only taken of the current year.
11. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.
12. Owners and riders will be shown over the course the morning of the races at 7 A.M.
13. Settling on the 10th at 4 P.M. at the Gymkhana shed.

J. D. MANSEL, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

BENGAL.

DEATH OF A CHAPLAIN.—The Very Reverend Father Philip died at Sitapore, on the 21st instant, at the advanced age of sixty-four years; forty of which he had spent in India as Roman Catholic Chaplain.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—Every one interested in the Volunteer movement in Calcutta will regret to hear that Major Cruickshank, the Senior Major of the regiment, is about to resign his commission after a connection of over thirteen years with the corps. We have reason to believe that the pressing nature of the duties of Major Cruickshank's official position has alone induced him to take this step.—*Indian Daily News.*

DACOITY.—From eighteen to twenty men, with their faces covered with chalk and paint, and with jute fastened round their heads, looted several houses in the village of Dhanokur, near Colgong, in the Bhagulpore district, some nights ago. The residence of one Bagu Sing, amongst others, was broken into, and the dacoits succeeded in carrying off Rs. 47 in cash, gold and silver ornaments, clothes, &c. The men are suspected to be bad characters of Agenti-Godda, which is in the borders of Dhanokur. They were assisted by some local badmashes. A reward of Rs. 50 has been offered for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

CHEATING TRADESMEN.—At the Sealdah Police Court, on August 22, before the officiating Deputy Magistrate, Kristo Pershaud Ghose and Obinash Chunder Seal were charged, the first with having cheated Messrs. Jellicoe and Co., jewellers, of jewellery and other articles, to the value of Rs. 16,000, and the second with having aided and abetted the first in the commission of the offence. Mr. Gasper, who appeared for the prosecution, said the prisoners were members of a respectable Hindu family, and it was a matter of deep regret that he should prosecute them. The first prisoner represented to Messrs. Jellicoe and Co., that he required certain property for certain purposes, that was, that he wanted them to make a present to his sister who was to be married, and thus obtained jewellery to the amount of Rs. 16,000. A few days after these goods were taken from Messrs. Jellicoe and Co., a great portion of them were mortgaged in pawnbrokers' shops. Prisoners very often obtained goods from some large establishments in Calcutta for the purpose of mortgaging and raising the wind. Messrs. Jellicoe and Co. were not aware of this fact when they made delivery of the jewellery to the prisoners. The first accused was represented to be a wealthy zemindar in the district of Moorshidabad. This assertion was totally false. It was said that very trifling sums were raised on some of the jewellery from pawn-brokers. In January last the first accused took from Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the jewellers, jewellery to the amount of Rs. 17,000, and treated them in precisely the same way. The first witness examined was Inspector Brijendro Nath Chatterjee, whose examination occupied the rest of the time of the court, owing to the many and constant objections that were raised by the counsel for the defence. The case was postponed to Friday week, the prisoners being enlarged on bail for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500.

MADRAS.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR AND THE PRESS.—Captain Taylor, the Master Attendant, has issued an order to his subordinates warning them against giving information to reporters of the Press, under penalty of being recommended to Government for dismissal!—*Madras Times.*

A GRAND DOWRY PROCESSION.—Yesterday (Thursday) evening, a grand "dowry procession," accompanied with music, dancing, and singing, took place in General Moothia Moodelly's-street, Black Town, on which occasion valuable presents in jewellery, cloths, furniture, &c., to the value of Rs 15,000, were bestowed by Etherajooloo Naidoo, ship dubash, on his eldest daughter, who was lately married.—*Madras Mail.*

FUNERAL RITES OF THE LATE EX-GAEKWAR.—The ceremony of purifying the bones of the late ex-Gaekwar was performed at noon yesterday (Thursday). These relics had been gathered from the funeral pile, and buried in a copper vessel, in the compound of Doveton House. The vessel was taken out and the bones having been spread on straw and sprinkled with milk, curds, ghee and other ingredients, the straw was ignited. After the straw had burnt down, the purified bones were again gathered and wrapped in a piece of crimson satin, a pearl, a ruby, an emerald and a coral having been previously thrown among the bones. This parcel was overwrapped with a piece of white serge, the serge being intended to preserve the relics being contaminated by any vulgar touch, and carefully secured with cord; and finally it was suspended to an adjacent tree and a watch set over it. The relics will be taken to Benares by the mail this evening, and after the necessary ceremonies, they will be consigned to the sacred waters of the Ganges.—*Madras Mail.*

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.—A correspondent at Bellary writes to the *Madras Times*:—"I told you in my last letter that a Eurasian and two native accountants of the Collector's office here had been suspended, pending enquiry, regarding some papers that had mysteriously disappeared from the office. Since then strange facts have come to light. About a dozen reminders from the Accountant-General regarding some unadjusted accounts were found to have been systematically purloined by Mr. E. Hellien, and the day before yesterday it was discovered that he had forged a cheque for Rs. 1,200, drawn the money from the Bank in the name of one of the depositors of the Savings Bank, and misappropriated the same. He was at once arrested and locked up in the police station, and a telegram was sent to the Accountant-General to send up certain accounts that were necessary for the case. Last night Mr. Hellien was found at 11 p.m. to be suffering from hard breathing. He was immediately removed from the lock-up and was being taken to the hospital; but before that was reached he died on the road. This led to grave suspicion that he had poisoned himself, and to-day a *post mortem* examination of the corpse is to be held, and the facts of the case will be ascertained. I hear on good authority that besides the above sum a further amount, bringing the defalcation up to about five thousand, has gone, and it is hard to say what more will turn up after the present examination of the several accounts is finished. Anyhow, there seems to be a great want of supervision in that office."

BISHOP COLGAN'S CONSECRATION.

THIS interesting ceremony was solemnized on Thursday morning in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Madras. The Very Rev. Father Colgan has been for the last 24 years connected with the diocese. The *Madras Times* says:—Great preparations had been made for the occasion, and the excellent manner in which they were carried out reflects much credit upon the designing skill of the gentlemen by whom they had been projected. Three spacious *marquees* were erected at the three entrances to the Church, under which were reserved accommodation for those who could not get ingress in the Cathedral. Despite all these precautions the concourse of people which had assembled was so large, that many who had come from the neighbouring stations had to retire sadly disappointed. The *marquees* and the principal entrance to the Cathedral were tastefully and artistically decorated with flags of all nations interwoven with evergreens, the whole presenting a very pleasant aspect. On entering the Cathedral one could not but be struck with the grandeur and solemnity of the scene. The High Altar was a blaze of light, it was decorated as on festive occasions, and above the tabernacle was a repositary for the exposition of the blessed Sacrament. On the left of the Chancel was the Bishop's throne and on either side of it were seats for the assistant and visiting Bishops and their respective Chaplains. Opposite the throne and immediately under the pulpit were reserved seats for the clergy. On either side of the Chancel were observed the following inscriptions on red base with gold fringes:—"The Lord hath led the just through righteous ways and shown him the kingdom of God." "Behold a great Prelate who in his days pleased God, and was found justified." The transcepts of the Cathedral and the side Altars were also elegantly decorated with moss and roses in the shape of a cross and wreath. As the hour for the beginning of the solemn ceremony approached, the Cathedral was crowded, leaving no space even for standing, and it was owing solely to the excellent management of the good Fathers that the service of the day was not interrupted.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.—Goods traffic over the Indus Valley Railway will be booked through, to a limited extent, on and after the 25th instant, and, before long, will be altogether unrestricted. The Kandahar Branch is still excepted as regards goods and live-stock traffic; but the booking of passengers and their luggage over the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway, by mail and mixed trains, continues.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BURMAH.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT RANGOON.—A telegram from Rangoon, 24th August, states that a fatal accident attended with loss of life occurred that morning at the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's Dalah Works. A boiler burst killing four persons and scalding ten others severely. The wounded men were removed as quickly as possible to the Rangoon Hospital, and every care is being taken of them. The scene on their admission was a painful one, their wives and families being in attendance.